The Weekly Post.

Two Dollars a Year

PITTSBURGH SATURDAY, JUNE 21. 1873.

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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

A NEW POEM BY WHITTIER.

THE FRIEND'S BURIAL.

My thoughts are all in yonder town,
Where, wept by many tears,
To-day my mother's friend lays down
The burden of her years.

True as in life, no poor disguise
Of death with her is seen,
And on her simple casket lies
No wreath of bloom and green.

O not for her the florist's art,
The mocking weeds of woe,
But blessings of the voiceless heart,
The love that passeth show!

Yet all about the softening air
Of new-born sweetness tells,
And the ungathered May flowers wear
The tints of ocean shells.

The old, assuring miracle
Is fresh as heretofore;
And earth takes up its parable
Of life from death once more.

Here organ swell and church-bell toll
Methinks but discord were,
The prayerful silence of the soul
Is best befitting her.

No sound shou'd break the quietude,
Alike of earth and sky,
O wandering wind in Seabrook wood,
Break not the half-heard sigh!

Sing softly, spring-bird, for her sake,
And thou not distant sea,
Lapse lightly as if Jesus spake,
And thou wert Galilee!

For all her quiet life flowed on
As meadow streamlets flow,
Where fresher green reveals alone
The noiseless ways they go.

From her loved place of prayer I see,
The plain-robed mourners pass,
With slow feet treading reverently
The graveyard's springing grass.

Make room, O mourning ones for me,
Where, like the friends of Paul,
That you no more her face shall see
You sorrow most of all.

Her path shall brighten more and more
Unto the perfect day;
She cannot fall of peace who bore
Such peace with her away.

O sweet, calm face that seemed to wear
The look of sins forgiven!
O voice of prayer that seemed to bear
Our own needs up to heaven.

How reverent in our midst she stood,
Or knelt in grateful praise!
What grace of Christian womanhood
Was in her household ways!

For still her holy living meant
No duty left undone;
The heavenly and the human blent
Their kindred loves in one.

And if her life small leisure found
For feasting ear and eye,
And pleasure, on her daily round,
She passed unpausing by.

Yet with her went a secret sense
Of all things sweet and fair,
And beauty's gracious providence
Refreshed her unaware.

She kept her line of rectitude
With love's unconscious ease;
Her kindly instincts understood
All gentle courtesies.

An inborn charm of graciousness
Made sweet her smile and tone,
And glorified her farm-wife dress
With beauty not its own.

The dear Lord's best interpreters
Are humble human souls;
The Gospel of a life like hers
Is more than books or scrolls.

From scheme and creed the light goes out,
The saintly fact survives;
The blessed Master none can doubt
Revealed in holy lives.

JOHN G. WHITTIER.

—Atlantic for July.

VISIONS OF THE NIGHT.

BY KATE M. SHERWOOD.

O the visions that the night brings!
O the fluttering of white wings,
O benignant eyes and beautiful that down upon us bend!
O the hum of happy voices,
O the glad throng that rejoices,
When the visions of the midnight bring the absent friend to friend!

O the dainty feet that find me,
O the dimpled arms that bind me,
Of the little love that softly from the star-land comes to me!
O the gladness, past revealing,
Filling soul and heart and feeling,
When upon my yearning bosom she is sleeping peacefully!

Ah, how sweet to know this dreaming
Is a glimpse, a twilight gleaming,
Of the beauty and the glory of the heaven we adore;
And the faces which behold us,
And the arms that fondly fold us,
Are the faces and embraces of the loved ones gone before.

O the comfort that the night brings!
O the fluttering of white wings,
O benignant eyes and beautiful that down upon us bend!
O the hum of happy voices,
O the glad throng that rejoices,
When the visions of the midnight bring the absent friend to friend!

—Galaxy for July.

"THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL."

Something of its History.

A perusal of the article herewith printed from the London Society will no doubt prove gratifying to many readers. Written by Sheridan at the age of 26 and translated and acted in every known language of Europe, it has proved itself the universal favorite of all modern dramatic compositions. Edmund Burke according to Tom Moore said he knew of no drama even of the best Greek classic more perfect in its construction, and therefore some portions of the article will strike some readers as rather on the hypocritical order.

That a comedy ninety-seven years old and which is more or less old-fashioned in style, sentiment, and treatment, should have become a stock piece at no less than three London houses, and have far exceeded its two hundredth representation at one of those houses, is a fact of extraordinary significance. It is, perhaps, the most important dramatic event since the days of Macready; and it at least proves that the responsibility of the decay of the stage does not rest with the public. Such hearty relish of a good old play shows that a new one as good would meet as cordial a reception. The great public, indeed, often vilified, but in the main always true and honest, is the best and most sagacious of critics. Though like "Charles Surface," Sheridan's hero, it may be led astray for awhile, and "sell its ancestors" for such vapid pleasures as burlesques and sensation plays, still, when the proper time comes, it shows judgment and affection, and refuses to "part with its uncle's portrait on any terms."

There is something almost mysterious in this popularity of an old play which every one almost knows by heart, or has read, or at least is familiar with, as it were, indirectly, by hearing it described and quoted from. On the other hand, a modern piece seems to fade and fade with repetition, and, on revival, becomes as intolerable as a suit of clothes that is ten years old. It is, indeed, more with the characters of the *School for Scandal* than with the play, that we are familiar; for every one knows "Sir Peter" and his lady, the two "Surfaces," "Sir Benjamin," and "Mrs. Candor;" while people who have never read or seen the piece would recognise these popular personages the first time they saw them on the boards. It would be expected that this ever-increasing familiarity might produce satiety. But this can be explained by what takes place in real life. The art of great play-writing lies in selection and abstraction—that is, in choosing and bringing together with probability characters and situations such as private individuals could rarely hope to encounter in real life. Every one in his course encounters bits of character and stray situations that are dramatic; and these furnish a strange interest. Some such interest is at the bottom of the contentment men of genius find in society. The great dramatist repairs this ill-fortune of the public, and supplies them with an artificial representation of what they could not see in real life. Again, a character that exhibits itself under various influences—that can be jealous, forgiving, passionate, and humorous, provided it be natural and spontaneous, would be in real life a source of never flagging interest and entertainment; and it is for some such reason that the *School for Scandal*, though familiar will ever be fresh and new. The little progressive stages in particular scenes—the *crescendos* as it were—are so piquant and tantanzing that, though the whole result is known beforehand, and what is coming can be anticipated, we are led on and on by the mere spectacle of mental details working themselves out.

Thus it is not too much to say that the matchless screen scene may be witnessed again and again, with a perpetual sense of novelty; the situation takes hold of us so artfully, and is worked up with so many surprises, which are all at the same time perfectly in nature. There is really the same marvellous novelty that is found in the greater plays of Shakespeare. This is the more singular, as it is known that the last acts were dashed off, under pressure, as it were, and perilously near the very hour of performance. Turning back to the newspaper criticisms which appeared the day after the first performance it is plain that the really wonderful effect of the screen scene quite carried away the spectators, and that, in its overwhelming brilliancy, all faults were overlooked. Yet it is admitted that there are many excrescences many portions which seem to move very slowly. Compared with the brisker and more vivacious, portions, such as the whole screen scene the picture auction, the quarrel between "Sir Peter" and his lady; and the application for assistance made to "Joseph" by his uncle, the two important scenes where the "Scandalous College" exhibits are rather artificial, and too detailed, and the author has been unable to restrain the flow of elaborate conceits which his wit suggested; while the love episode of "Maria" and "Charles" is as solemn as that of "Falkland" and "Julia" in the *Rivals*. Indeed, the bits of scandalous wit in which the characters indulge, if tested by the canons of social probability, have an unreal air, which is unfortunately heightened by the realism of modern acting, which aims at giving as much force and emphasis as possible to every sentence that contains "a point." It would be impossible to imagine a scandalous old gossip over a cup of tea at five o'clock criticising the features of a friend by likening them to a repaired antique bust, where the head belongs to one age, etc., and where the only portions "likely to join issue" are the nose and chin. Such an elaborate conceit as this worked out minutely would only excite a stare of surprise; and it would be assumed that it had been got by heart out of a book. The only terms on which such an elaborate metaphor could be received would be that it came spontaneously, and was delivered with extraordinary lightness and gayety. This "gayety" was the charm of old actors, and soon we may hope that our modern players will recover it. Such speeches should be delivered in an airy and flowing manner, as though the several stages were only then suggesting themselves. There should be an easy carelessness, an unstudied tone, a delicate sense of enjoyment.

Every playgoer will, no doubt, have found the last act to "drag" a little. The bringing in of "Snake," with his revelations, seems to belong to melo-drama; but this was an attempt to tack on the 'Scandalous College" to the main story. The reconciliation, too, of "Sir Peter" and "Lady Teazle" seems abrupt after that very damaging *expose*—for the gay tone of the comedy is so delightful that few have time to reflect that the lady seemed on the verge of yielding to her admirer when the servant so awkwardly entered. This stage of the business was, it may be presumed, never revealed to the trusting old gentleman. On the other hand, allowance must be made for the tone and habits of the day, when a sprightly lady might pay such a visit to a gentleman, thus hovering on the verge of an intrigue. And here a remark may be made about certain pieces of "business" in this comedy, said to be inherited from the original performers. One notable instance is where the scandal mongers are taking leave of "Sir Peter," with an affectionate condolence on his misfortune. This is done by each performer coming forward in turn, taking each other's place, and finally uttering a sort of chorus of condolence arm in arm. The effect is utterly absurd, unnatural, and false to nature. In the instance of these sacred pieces of "business" it is forgotten that they arose from a spontaneousness on the part of the original actors, and that they were accompanied by a natural inspiration. Thus the successiveness of these condolences would have suggested a successiveness of position. But in process of time the inspiration with either attendant circumstances are forgotten, and there remains only the dry form, which, however accurately reproduced, becomes mere pantomime. Thus where "Joseph" is condoling with "Sir Peter," each turns away and has a handkerchief to his face; and the regular "business" is that a hand of each should feel for the other, and give a feeling squeeze. This, too, had become a sort of drill-sergeant motion—very unnatural to look at. There is one absurd gag, which forces its universal acceptance in every company, namely, the addition of the "postage unpaid for that double letter," delivered by the postman who was struck by the bullet. This execrable piece of trate actually spoils the effect of the circumstantiality" of the previous portion. Another disagreeable piece of "business" which is never omitted is the sound, like the note of a corncrake, which Sir Peter" utters three times, as he prints to the screen, when he tells "Charles," of the concealed milliner, and which is repeated also three times by "Charles." And it must be said that the humor of Mr. Webster at this crisis was admirable, and his suppressed enjoyment and glances at the screen, with, "Yes, I will tell him," excellent. Again, how infinitely humorous is the situation, how deliciously and artfully complicated the elements of genuine fun! There is here, too, a passage which is invariably overdone to an extravagant degree, namely, "Charles" laughter and enjoyment of the situation before he goes out. This is always made to take the shape of offensive jeering, accompained by an extravagant and unnatural hilarity. Now, the situation is really a painful one, and the intention of the author was, merely that "Charles," from his high spirits, should be unable to resist a thrust at his hypocritical brother, or a little reminder to "Sir Peter." But no gentleman would remain for three or four minutes, ridiculing an old gentleman, pointing and scoffing at him in the most outrageous fashion. But this is too favorite a situation to be given up, and the actor so invariably elaborates it that he is generally called out from the wing to receive the compliments of the audience.

Connected with this piece are all sorts of traditions and stories. One of the most grotesque is the idea of the stiff, solemn Kemble undertaking the airy "Charles Surface," a sacrifice which the public called "Charles' martyrdom." And yet Lamb relished the performance; but on the ground that "the points" of the dialogue were brought out by his declamatory manner "with the utmost precision." This, on the face of it, must have been one of Elia's fantastic idiosyncrasies. Palmer had so identified himself with the part of "Joseph," that he imported his earnest hypocrisy into real life; and when commencing an elaborate justification of himself to Sheridan after a quarrel, was stopped by the author with, "My dear Jack, you forgot that I wrote the part."

It is well known that the first cast of the great comedy was nearly perfect, and that every succeeding one has been inferior and yet inferior. Nearly all the actors were of the Drury Lane "old guard, and had been led to victory for many years under Garrick's captainship; most of them, too, were remarkable personages. King, the "Sir Peter," had been the original "Lord Ogleby," a character which took the town by storm. As a man of *ton*, he had opportunities of mingling with men of fashion, and these opportunities he turned to profit; "as an actor, he represented the characters with a reference to human nature, with which he was well acquainted, and he never copied his predecessors, as many actors, both tragic and comic have often done." Mrs. Abington, the first "Lady Teazle," was a woman of wit and vivacity—the friend of people of rank as well as of the sage Johnson, the admired of Reynolds who has left some noble pictures of her, accomplished in foreign languages. Such a privileged being would bring other gifts to the character besides mere histrionic ones. Palmer—"Jack Palmer"—was the perfection of gentility, as we shall see later, the airiest in manner, whose theatrical reputation was founded on this Congreve-like gayety, which people went to the theatre to be entertained with; while his private character was said to correspond a good deal to that of the part allotted to him, "Joseph Surface." Smith, "the genteel, the airy, and the smart," was reared at Eaton, the friend of Sir George Beaumont and men of rank, his old school-fellows; fond of Newmarket and racing, and accustomed to boast that he never degraded himself by going down a trap, or blacking his face. Surely here was the very man for "Charles Surface." It is enough to mention Miss Pope, who played "Mrs. Candor," to call up Churchill's tripping lines; and, indeed, the merits of this gifted creature have drawn forth such graphic and vivid portraits from poets, critics and painters that even we of this generation have an excellent idea of Her. Dodd and Parsons, the "Crabtree" and "Backbite," played these comparatively minor characters to perfection.

Now, even from this meagre description, the reader will gather that there was more than a mere group of actors cast for a new comedy. Such a bringing together of natural gifts and character would by itself tell on any performance that was attempted. No wonder, therefore, that Elia should declare that "It is impossible that it should be now acted, though it continues at long intervals to be announced in the bills. "Sir Peter Teazle," he says, 'must be no longer the comic idea of a fretful old bachelor bridegroom, whose teasings (while King acted it) were evidently as much played off at you as they were meant to concern anybody on the stage. He must be a real person, capable in law of sustaining an injury, a person towards whom duties are to be acknowledged—the genuine crim. con. antagonist of the villainous seducer, "Joseph." To realize him more, his sufferings under his unfortunate match must have the downright pungency of life, must (or should) make you, not mirthful, but uncomfortable, just as the same predicament would move you in a neighbor or an old friend; the delicious scenes which give the play its name and zest must affect you in the same serious manner as if you heard the reputation of a dear female friend attacked in your real presence. 'Crabtree' and 'Sir Benjamin,' those poor snakes that live but in the sunshine of your mirth, must be ripened by this hot-bed process of realization into asps or amphisbænas, and 'Mrs Candor'—oh! frightful!—become a hooded serpent. Oh! who that remembers Parsons and Dodd, the wasp and butterfly of the 'School for Scandal,' in those two characters, and charming, natural Miss Pope, the perfect gentlewoman as distinguished from the fine lady of comedy, in this latter part, would forego the true scenic delight, the escape from life, the oblivion of consequences, the holiday barring-out of the pendant reflection, those saturnalia of two or three brief hours well won from the world, to sit instead at one of our modern plays, to have his coward conscience (that forsooth must not be left for a moment) stimulated with perpetual appeals—dulled rather, and blunted, as a faculty without repose must be—and his moral vanity pampered with images of national justice, national beneficence, lives saved without the spectators' risk, and fortunes given away that cost the author nothing?"

This downright realism Lamb would have found in the current performances of the play, as presented in our time. The piece becomes a melodrama, lighted with comic scenes, "Joseph Surface" expostulates with "Lady Teazle" as to the plethoric character of her reputation; and the necessity of some trifling "trip" is urged with all the gravity of logical argument, to be gravely contested in return by the lady. Whereas, in truth, it was meant for a sort of crafty badinage—an insinuation, which, if taken seriously and with indignation, might be disclaimed as a jest; but if accepted at all, might be used as a basis for something more direct. "Mr. Surface" was, in truth, a gay and seductive man, with powers of attraction, elegant in his manners, and winning in his ways, and to average observers, genuine in his sentiments. This view excludes all "canting," rolling or upturning of eyes; while "sentiment," such as "the man who," etc., should be delivered modestly and unaffectedly, with a certain earnestness.

It is easy, however, to laud the old ideals; and it is certainly unreasonable to require such matchless excellence in our own day. The air has lately been filled with jeremiads over the "decay of the stage," which were justifiable enough; but it would be unjust to deny that within the last three or four years there has been an incredible advance both in the public taste and the style of acting.

A Prince of India and His Wife.

A correspondent of the New York Observer says.

In 1865 I had the pleasure of meeting Duleep Singh at Cairo in Egypt, together with his wife "Bamba." As she also illustrates the good which can be accomplished by teaching a little benighted child in a mission school, I must tell you something about her. Her mother, who had been an Abyssinian slave, lived in a narrow street in Cairo and dressed and ate like the Arabs. But she sent Bamba to the girls' school at the mansion house of the United Presbyterian Church. The little pupil proved to be very bright and attractive, as I can myself testify, and not only acquired a fair education, but became an earnest Christian and at length engaged in teaching a class in the mission Sabbath school. In 1863 Duleep Singh passed through Cairo on his way to India. He was on a singular errand. His mother had died in England, and he was, at her request, returning to England to burn her body. Being detained at Cairo he visited the mission-Sabbath school, where he very unexpectedly saw Bamba. He at once became so deeply interested in her that he afterward sought a fuller acquaintance, and at length engaged her to become his wife, when he should return from India. As he should return in a few weeks the missionaries took Bamba into their own household in order to teach her to speak English, to wear the European style of dress, and to eat her food with a knife and fork, which native Egyptians seldom do. In the June following, Duleep Singh and "little Bamba" were happily married, and she, who had always lived poorly in a back street, and eaten her food from her hands, received a dowry of tens and hundreds of thousands besides bridal presents of jewels from her husband equal to those of an Empress. The wedding fee given to the mission was $5,000. The elevation of Joseph in that same land from slavery and a prison to the second place in the government, was scarcely more remarkable. When I saw Bamba two years later in Cairo, where she and her husband were spending the winter, she had become a refined and attractive lady. They were both liberal supporters of the mission, as they have been ever since.

A STAID citizen of Indianapolis, while recently on a business visit to New York, was asked to escort a charming young widow to her home in Western New York. He complied, of course; but when, on reaching the place of her residence, all her friends began to congratulate her and him on what they supposed to be her new alliance, it became aggravating and embarassing, and he was compelled to explain that he had a wife at home, to whom he had been married for sixteen years.

LETTER FROM THE WEST.

Railroad Matters at Bismarck—Quick Work—The Character of the Country in Dakota Territory—The Climate, Etc.

[Special Correspondence of The Post.]

BISMARCK, DAKOTA TER., June 5, 1873.

Bismarck, on the Missouri river, more than eight hundred miles above Sioux City, is the point to which the Northern Pacific Railroad Company have pushed their railroad, nearly due east from Dakota at the head of Lake Superior. The track reached this place on the morning of the third instant; the men have worked with unusual vim, doubtless attracted by the near vicinity of this growing town, originated by the pioneers who form the advance guard of the great Contiuental line as it moves westward. The finishing of the grading and track-laying has been under the immediate direction of Gen. T. L. Rosser, engineer of the Dakota division, who is a gentleman of remarkable energy. The track-laying contractor, Mr. Winston, has pushed his work forward this spring with skill and vigor, notwithstanding the drawback of fourteen rainy days out of thirty-one days since he resumed operations. His day's work on the 3d instant, with only his regular track force, is believed to be unprecedented. He laid three and seven-tenths miles. There were hands in the party who had worked in laying seven miles in a day on the Union Pacific Railroad, but there the force engaged was three times as large and cost was deemed to be no object. Mr. Winston has shown that "some things can be done as well as others."

If you had taken the advice of your traveling friend, and emerged from the shadows of the smoky atmosphere of Pittsburgh, you might have been here to see, and feel this pure, bracing air, and to enjoy the natural beauties of this region now opened to the world. The region of Dakota, over which the road is built, from Moorhead, on the Red river of the North, to this point, stands almost as nature left it. Less than a year ago there was no railroad track on any portion of the two hundred miles which intervene between Moorhead and Bismarck, so that there has not yet been time for many settlers to get in; but they are coming, and houses are springing up like magic. Only the latter part of last month the Indian title still remained so that neither the Railroad Company or individuals had any valid right to convey lands.

Your correspondent passed over this same region a year ago, when the only mode of traveling was by wagon, or on horse back, occupying a week or ten days, although we made it by having relay; sent ahead in three days. Now you can pass over the same ground in ten hours, and when the track shall be ballasted and put in first-rate running order, it is so straight that it can be run in six hours if necessary. The first tangent starting out from the Red River is fifty-four miles long. Think of running on one unbroken straight line as far as from Philadelphia to Reading! This conveys some idea of the gentle prairie character of the country, consisting of easy-rolling, grass covered plains; treeless, excepting at the Crossings of the streams. The principal streams crossed are the Sheyenne, (in two places) flowing into the Red River of the North whose waters reach to Hudson's Bay, and the James, flowing into the Missouri, and thence to the Gulf of Mexico; two outlets almost as wide as (half) the Poles asunder. This shows also that the line of the railroad in crossing, the eastern section of Dakota, passes along the main divide between the waters flowing North and those flowing South on this part of the continent. If you will take the trouble to look at a map showing the headwaters of the Mississippi river and the Red River of the North, in Minnesota, you will see that their sources interlock, and that while the Mississippi flows first North, then curves round to the East, and then flows to the South, the Red River flows first South, then curves round to the West, and flows North.

The climate here in the Valley of the Missouri, in latitude nearly 47 degrees North, is perfectly charming at this time warm days and comfortably cool nights. Contrary to the general idea, that this region is very dry, it has rained nearly half the time for a month; but during the summer it rains very little. There is, however, enough rain up to July to ensure good crops of grass, wheat, &c. Some object to a residence so far north on account of the long, cold winters; others, however, seem to prefer this climate to the warmer climates of the South. Fortunately all mankind are not alike in their tastes, or we might scarcely have elbow room on the narrow belt that they might agree—supposing such agreement possible, which probably it is not.

Just opposite Bismarck, the Missouri river is quite wide, being nearly four thousand feet across; more than twice as wide as the Mississippi (below the mouth of the Missouri) at St. Louis. Viewed from eminences two hundred feet above the river, which occur within a few miles of this place, the valleys of the Missouri and Apple Creek, a small tributary entering seven miles below presents a lovely appearance.

The valley of Apple Creek is between seven and eight miles wide, clothed with rich grass, dotted everywhere with the small cabins of preemptioners who were first on the ground to secure homesteads. Fort Abraham Lincoln, erected last year for the general protection of the railroad and settlers in this vicinity, stands on the brow of an elevated plateau, over two hundred feet above the Missouri, on its western bank, proudly overlooking the country for many miles in every direction. It is one of the most commanding and beautiful sites for a fort in our country. The atmosphere is so pure here that strangers are apt to underestimate distances. If you had been on the hill we ascended yesterday some eight or nine miles from this place, on a clear day, you would have said it was not more than three or four miles from the fort.

At Bismarck, there is also a small post of the United States, where one company is stationed, whose presence unquestionably, has a wholesome influence upon the advance guard of whites, as well as upon the Indians. In a short time, but not immediately, the influx of settlers and of business men, will do away with the necessity of this post; but a first class fort, such as Fort Abraham Lincoln might be made, will be needed for some years.

When you see large steamers starting from your smoky city for the Missouri country, do you now reflect what that means, in the way of navigation? Those steamers go down to the Ohio river nearly one thousand miles, up the Mississippi two hundred and twenty miles to the mouth of the Missouri, up the Missouri eight hundred and thirty miles to Sioux City, (until now the most northerly railroad crossing of the Missouri river,) thence further up the Missouri eight hundred miles to Bismarck, opposite the mouth of Heart river. Where are you then? Twenty eight hundred miles by steamboat navigation from Pittsburgh! Yet here, at Bismarck, you are still eleven hundred miles by steamboat navigation from Fort Benton, to which point steamers have been running for years, a distance of over thirty-nine hundred miles from Pittsburgh; a length of navigation greater by more than a thousand miles than the width of the Atlantic Ocean. What a country! in which such magnificent distances are no the mere children of poetical fancy but the plain, every day matter of fact of our Commercial transactions. If however, you wish to hasten across from the 'head of the Ohio' to Bismarck, you have only to take the Fort Wayne railroad to Chicago, and thence by St. Paul to the Northern Pacific Railroad, and then to Bismarck, which you can reach in five days. Steamers have been passing and touching here for more than a month on their way to and from Fort Benton.

On the 15th of June the expedition starts from Fort Rice, about 50 miles by river below Bismarck. Two thousand troops about half cavalry, under the command of General Stanley, constitute the escort of the Engineering Corps of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, which is to survey a line across the country from the Missouri to the Yellowstone, thence on to the Valley of the Musselshell and back. A company of scientific gentlemen accompany the military party.

Different opinions are entertained respecting the action of the Indians this season in the region through which the surveys are to be made. The escort was made very strong for the purpose of absolute safety, and from deterring the Indians from offering fight; the probability is that the Indians can do nothing beyond skirmishing as they did last year without any very serious consequences.

East of the Missouri, in Dakota, the construction of the railroad appears to have settled the Indian question. The Indians can stand a great deal; but the combination of honest Indian agents, Peace-Commissioners, United States troops and the locomotive, the rear guard of aggression, and at the same time the *Avant Courier* of civilization, what people could successfully oppose? Westward the march of empire takes its way.

TRAVELER.

VARIETIES.

SEVERAL young girls in Athens, Georgia, make themselves sick swallowing hearts-ease flowers, under the delusion that whenever they swallowed one of the flowers whole, and then wished, the wish would be gratified.

A WASHINGTON reporter having been struck with the familiar gait of two zebras exhibited by a traveling menagerie there last week, made friends with their keeper, and extorted from him a confession that they were only painted mules.

THE young Prince Frederick William, who was accidentally killed on the 29th of last month by falling from one of the palace windows, was buried on the 1st of June in the family mortuary chapel in the Rosenhohe, whither the coffin was conveyed by Princess Alice herself, in her own carriage. The funeral cortege consisted only of the Grand Duke and other relatives of the dead child, and the Count and Countess Erbach-Schonberg, the British Charge d'Affaies, Lady Frances Baillie, the Secretary of Legation, the Russian Minister, the Prussian Minister, Herr Von Kuchler (aide-de-camp to the Grand Duke, and Miss Bower, formerly a governess in the royal family. The service was performed partly at the palace and partly at Rosenhohe by the court preacher, Dr. Simon.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, June, 21, 1873.

ALL the Administration papers in Iowa have been instructed to pronounce the Farmers' Movement a failure.

SENATOR HIPPLE MITCHELL did a foolish thing when he allowed SIMON CAMERON to certify to his purity of character. His defense would have been stronger without it.

CREDIT MOBILIER COLFAX has been decorated with the degree of LL. D. by Otterbein University, an institution in Ohio, where he had delivered a lecture on "the duties of life."

AN official inventory shows the total value of the goods, chattels, rights and credits of the late EDWIN FORREST amount to $220 386.51. His art gallery is placed at $42,876 00.

THE Cincinnati *Times and Chronicle* defends Senator MITCHELL HIPPLE. The Pittsburgh *Commercial* can no longer claim to be "single-handed and alone" in this disreputable business.

SOME of the Administration papers find fault with GRANT for his appointment of BINGHAM as Minister to Japan They overlook the fact that BINGHAM was the main worker in getting GRANT an extra hun
dollars tacked to his pay. He deserved to be rewarded and he was.

THE Mayor of New York don't appear to be a backward sort of an individual, in the expression of his views upon men and things in that city. The other day he described the Custom-house Ring of which the *Times* is the organ, as people who "gambled all night to cheat each other, and intrigued all day to cheat the people." In his last encyclical he speaks of "the senseless clamors of the insane coterie which represents the corrupt elements of the Republican party." Can the people stand so much truth in their Mayor's messages?

A KINDLY GREETING.

We may be pardoned for printing an extract from a private letter from that sterling Democrat, Hon. C. L. LAMBERTON, of Wilkesbarre, who says:

We are much pleased that the State Committee selected Wilkesbarre as the place where the Convention is to assemble. We will give the Democracy a cordial reception, and before our brethren disperse, we think that they will have no cause to regret the selection, and that courtesy which will be extended to all comers may perhaps prevent much partizanship for any particular candidate or candidates.

THE BEST OF FRIENDS MUST PART.

The repeal of the Franking Privilege was intended to strike at the great abuse of the system, but the salary grab and back pay members of Congress undertook to punish the press by including in he repealing clause all exchange of newspapers, which have from the beginning, been carried free. This law goes into effect on the 30th of June, from which date postage must be paid on every paper. Eastern journals are already making arrangements by which their list will be reduced. Some subscribe for what papers they desire, others discontinue or solicit a mutual exchange, paying postage at the office of delivery. Under the operation of this vindictive law we shall miss the friendly face of many an old friend we have been accustomed to meet daily or weekly for more years than we care about recalling. In our turn, we shall be obliged to reduce our heavy list of exchanges, which to us is a source of great regret, but becomes a matter of necessity.

GRANT.

The occupant of the highest office of the country it would be imagined would be governed by some little sense of what he owed to the feelings of decent people, when he was exposed to public view; but Gen. GRANT don't appear to have any such idea of the eternal fitness of things, or else his gross appetites have so gotten the mastery of him, that he is a very slave to their power.

The Indianapolis *Sattinel* in speaking of this matter, so annoying to every American citizen who keeps himself out of the gutter, gives day and date, place and circumstance, as follows.

For instance, in Chicago, the President attempted to receive the guests at a reception given him at the Pullmans. He was so laden with liquor that he could not recognize a friend, and his condition was so plainly recognized by the guests that the ladies were forced to keep away from him. This is no heresay. The disgraceful and humiliating fact can be and is attested by hundreds of the best citizens of Chicago, and even Mayor MEDILL who has always championed the President, was forced to admit his gross misconduct. It serves no particular purpose to make these grievous exposures, but it may convince the people that this business of leaping to the party lash is asking too much, under what purports to be a Republican form of government. If the people under the dictation of a party may be forced into electing a drunkard, where is the line to be drawn? What manner of creature will next be fastened upon us?

Now if this man had been the choice of that party which the double-refined Radicals delight to style "the dirty Democrats," how shocked would the pure and moral Radicals have been; but now with the boot upon the other leg, they convert habitual drunkenness into Bright's disease of the kidneys, in order to endeavor to enlist popular sympathy for their unfortunate leader.

GRANT's habits have been those of a drinking man since he entered the Army from West Point; and they have continued in the same line, with intervals of lessening duration, ever since.

MR. HIPPLE'S STATEMENT.

Having no disposition to act unjustly toward JOHN HIPPLE MITCHELL, United States Senator from Oregon, we lay his card in vindication of his past course before our readers. It will be noticed that he admits the truthfulness of the charges first made in these columns, to wit: That he married and was divorced; that in settling up his affairs before leaving Butler, Pennsylvania, there was a deficiency, and which he says he subsequently paid; and that he changed his name, which "I frankly concede was an indiscreet, ill-advised, and injudicious act, a great blunder, a foolish mistake."

In first publishing the subject matter we had no desire to expose or inquire into Mr. MITCHELL's domestic affairs, nor have we now; but, as he under an assumed name succeeded in getting himself elected to the U. S. Senate (and which he since being exposed, admits was a great blunder,) we deemed it our duty as journalists to lay the facts before his constituents and the proper authorities. This having been accomplished it now remains with the people of Oregon and the Senate of the United States to take such action as seems to be demanded by this extraordinary case.

RING RULE IN PHILADELPHIA.

The N. Y. *Times* has undertaken to show up ring rule in Philadelphia and promises a number of letters, the first of which appears in its issue of Wednesday. It alludes editorially to the manner in which the press of Pennsylvania is muzzled by an infamous libel law and which if framed by the thieves themselves could not favor them more than it does at present. The *Times* declares that "Libel suits have no terror for us, not even Pennsylvania libel suits. It will be our first duty to verify as carefully as possible the facts bearing upon the misgovernment of Philadelphia, and then to accept the full responsibility for their publication. Our columns are freely open to all who may consider themselves injured by our statements, and if they are not satisfied with the opportunity for justification which we present to them, they can seek a remedy elsewhere."

The correspondent says the origin of rings in Philadelphia is attributed to the whisky ring which was formed some ten years ago. It refers to the conduct of District Attorney MANN in defending the hired assassins who shot officer Brooks and tells us that

When it thus became no longer profitable for the whisky ring to cheat the Government, the organization appears to have been reformed for the purpose of preying on the city. The leaders had their instruments ready to hand. They had committees to "see" troublesome people, and "plug-uglies," "roosters" and other euphoniously-named committees to deal more rudely with intractables. The energies of these men were simply turned into the channels of "repeating," ballot box stuffing, canvassing, and the duties of election judges.

The passage of the special election law giving a Board of Aldermen the right to appoint all election officers is referred to and the letter concludes with

HOW THE ELECTION IS CONDUCTED.

The first step is made by the official canvassers, (appointed by the Aldermen,) whose duty it is to make up the list of voters in each election district of the city, and when made up report them to the proper authorities. There are about four hundred such districts, and the canvassers in their lists, by adding ten fictitious names to each district, and dropping from it the names of ten bona fide voters, make a difference of twenty votes on each district, or eight thousand on the whole city. The way is thus prepared for the repeaters who vote on the fictitious names and for absentees; and the omission of the good names excludes so many opposition or uncertain votes. The next step is the counting in each election district. If the returns are not found to be what is needed, the officers count a bundle of seven or eight of the right tickets as one of ten; and bundles of eleven or twelve of the opposition as the same number, or substitute the regular tickets for the opposition. All old Tammany tricks, as will be noted. The day after election the election judges (also appointed by the Aldermen) assemble in ward meeting, and the district returns are consolidated into ward returns. This is the third step. The transaction is a comparitively private affair, and if alterations in the figures are still necessary they are made with little ceremony. There are returns now on the records of the Court of Common Pleas which were made from the October election in which the erasures and alterations done in the clumsiest and plainest style, change the vote to the extent of over 3,000. There is, however, a fourth stage, when two days after election the judges meet in city and county board to make up and compare their returns. Here the final arrangements are made, and the figures finally put into such shape as shall be satisfactory to the ruling powers. It will be seen from this what chance there is for a fair return, and how a "reform movement," intended to sweep these rings out of office, is likely to fare, especially as they have sway at Harrisburg as powerful as in Philadelphia.

GONE TO MEET THE SIOUX.

Mr. FELIX R. BRUNOT, Chairman of the Board of Indian Commissioners, and THOMAS K. CREE, Secretary, started on Wednesday to meet the Sioux in council on or about the 16th inst. They will afterwards visit other portions of the Indian country.

We would advise our friends BRUNOT and CREE, not to place too much reliance upon pet Indians, at this season of the year. The chairman of the commission bears tempting locks upon his well formed crown, which he may think are of no value except to the owner; but a private in the ranks of Mr. Lo, who wants to be a chief, has a different notion. White men are uncertain, and recent events prove red men are equally so.

THE RING NEWSPAPERS.

[From the leading Administration Organ, the New York Times, of Saturday 14th.]

The majority of newspapers of Philadelphia seem to have got reduced to a condition of degrading servitude to the ring which TWEED would have gladly bought in New York with the expenditure of as many millions as the Philadelphia Ring spends of tens of thousands in subsidizing the local Press. Even the *Age*, which promised to keep pace with our exposures, failed to copy our second letter, and the *Press*, which professes a vague longing for reform, copied neither first nor second. No other Philadelphia paper has, so far, alluded to our direct attacks upon the Ring, although their definiteness, if not the novelty of their facts, made them of very decided importance to every resident of that city. THIS SLAVISH SILENCE of nearly the entire Press of the second city in the Union is a very significant fact in the history of political corruption. It has come to this, that the ruffianly Ring of Philadelphia exercises a censorship over the Press more absolute and fear-inspiring than the notoriously despotic supervision exercised at St. Petersburg and Moscow. We are not, by any means, done with this subject yet. We shall give the Ring a day or two to make any reply which they may think necessary, and then we shall see that, in spite of the Philadelphia newspapers, the people of that grossly-misgoverned city are fully informed about the way they have been swindled, and the men who are responsible for it.

What the *Times* says of the Philadelphia papers is true, and applies with equal force to Pittsburgh, but we think it speaks unjustly of the *The Age*, which has devoted a large share of its space in copying the *Times'* bomb-shells and commending it for its out-spoken utterances.

ARLINGTON.

We think one of the meanest things the government has been guilty of, was the seizure of the Arlington Estate, the property of Mrs. R. E. LEE, and converting it into a burial place; for the sole purpose of preventing the owner or her children from ever enjoying the home in which she was born and where she passed not only her infancy and childhood, but her more mature years. Had this fine estate been the property of her husband, General ROBERT E. LEE, and had there been any law to work a forfeiture, and had legal proceedings been instituted to enforce such forfeiture, there would have been some justification for the action; but even then, after the war had ceased one would suppose that the gallant services of his father, the splendid Cavalry General of Washington's Army, would have served as a screen to hide the temporary backsliding of the the son, and that statesmen would have seen the wisdom of forgiving and forgetting, in order that the old kind feeling of the earlier times should be revived. But STANTON was not a statesman, nor was he proof against criticism; for he had slapped the seceding Senators on the shoulders approvingly, and promised to stand by them. With a keen perception of which was going to be the winning side, he "swapped his horses" and turned up as the CARNOT of the war, and it behooved him to prove his faith by his works; and one of those works, and by all odds the least creditable, was to seize the home of the wife of the rebel General, and turn it into a charnal house. This was done without law, by the strong arm of the power of the government—supplemented it is true, by a cooked up tax sale, under which shabby pretext this large estate is now held; while its owner, the daughter of the stepson of WASHINGTON is turned out in her old age to die in poverty.

We trust this wrong, so disgraceful to the people, will be righted at the next session of Congress, and Mrs. LEE will be paid from the public treasury the very fullest price the property was worth at the time it was taken possession of by the army.

Surely there can be no objection to such action on the part of Congress. That Gen. LEE left the service of the United States and took command of the Confederates, is no justification for the government seizing the property of the grand-daughter of Mrs. WASHINGTON, even although she was the wife, and is now the widow of Gen. LEE. There is no pretense that she ever took arms against the government, and it has never been held that the widow and children of the "very greatest criminal," should be punished for the mistakes of the husband and father.

PHILADELPHIA RINGS.

The funded and floating debt of Philadelphia is in the neighborhood of $60,000,000, which has been accumulated within a few years. The N. Y. *Times* has a correspondent working up some of the doings of the ring in the Quaker city, which we commend to our neighbor of the *Commercial* which blandly asks is there is any fraud why don't you go into court and have it stopped? The *Times* was considered good Republican authority last fall in this State, by the editor of the *Commercial* in the capacity of chairman of the Republican State Committee, when he circulated thousands of them in every county, to convince the honest voter what a horribly corrupt set of scoundrels were the members of the Tammany ring. The *Times* now says:

Here, then, we have a city, next in size to New York, which on the showing of its most reputable citizens, the large majority of whom are Republicans, is governed by a corrupt combination of officials, also calling themselves Republicans, who have secured their offices, and who continue their hold on them by fraud and violence at primary meetings; by repeating and ballot-box stuffing at the polls; by false counting in the election-room, and by unblushing forgeries in the returning boards. The offices which they have thus acquired and hold they make the instruments of extortion, and by systematic violation of the laws, swell their illegal fees till the aggregate assumes extravagantly high figures; under them the jury-room has become a refuge of every rogue who has "influence;" and all the worst evils which New York knew under Tammany, Philadelphia knows under the dominion of the State-house row and its kindred rings.

Mr. ERRETT has the floor.

THE NEW PARTY.

The hubbub in Illinois created in the recent election in that State seems to us to have given rise to alarm which is in a great degree without any foundation upon which to rest. While we are satisfied that the idea of electing Judicial officers under pledges to decide particular questions in a given way, was a grand mistake, we also think it is one in which the proverbial "sober second thought" of the people will deliver them from the folly of repeating. They will discover that the functions of a Judge consist, not in manufacturing the law to order, but simply in deciding what it is, and leaving to the people through the medium of their regularly constituted agents—the legislative body—to alter it as they think fit.

However, they are in a ferment in Illinois at this upheaval, and the politicians who have a single eye to their own success, are preparing to utilize this breach of discipline upon the part of the voters, and are urging the immediate organization of a party which will bring to its ranks the farmers party. These men have no idea of principle in politics—interest is their deity. Now what is at the bottom of all this commotion, after all, but the innate Democratic feeling of the people of Illinois. They were Democrats in former days, and are the sons of the people who sustained JACKSON in his brave battle with the monster in 1832; some of them indeed may be among the few remaining veterans of that tremendous struggle between monopoly and liberty. Drawn away from the old party by the simulated philanthropy of cunning men, they have been led step by step further and further, until at last growing impatient at the frauds practised upon them, they have seized upon the anti-railroad feeling by means of which to try how the chains of a false Republicanism could be severed. Regarding the vast corporations as inimical to the interests of the people individually they have, we think unwisely as to the manner of their doing it, shown the innate opposition which every Democrats feels to all monopoly of privileges. In short, this excitement in Illinois and Iowa too, shows that the veil is being withdrawn from the Radical prophet, and he is now beginning to be revealed to his gulled and befooled worshippers in all his real ugliness.

All the Democratic party has to do, is to preserve its organization intact and its principles as they always have been. It is the only real party in the country, and has been so ever since the old Federal party disbanded; for the successors of that long since dead and buried political organization have not been parties, but only factions made up of the odds and ends of all parties; and sacrificing principle to expediency wherever they imagined expediency would win. The signs of the times are clearly discernable, they all give token that rotten Radicalism is about to be resolved into its original elements; the honest and intelligent atoms will be drawn to the Democratic party by the power of honest attraction; the rest of the moribund affair will endeavor to gather into one mass all the odds and isms which have been, are now or ever will be, and form a new party with some high sounding name and with enormous professions of the most unmitigated patriotism. The old rottenness will be in its bones nevertheless.

ARLINGTON.

A loyal sheet says:

A more pestilent rebel than Mrs. LEE did not exist either during or before the war, and the Government would have been fully justified in confiscating Arlington because of her treason. Such a course, however, was not adopted. The estate passed from her possession by being sold at public auction for unpaid and overdue taxes. The Government became the purchaser, and acquired therein a valid title. Mrs. LEE has, therefore, no claim whatever to the property.

We would be willing to risk our head that the author of the above never served as a Union Soldier, and if he did he is a deserter!

THE N. Y. *Times* is still firing away at the Radical ring in Philadelphia, and demonstrates that the city debt of New York, which amounts to $95,500,000, bears less heavily upon its real estate than the city debt of $53,500,000 of Philadelphia. The *Times* says:

On January 1, 1873, an honest financial statement showed that the debt of the city *and county* of New York amounted to $95,500,000. At the same date the debt of the city of Philadelphia was, on the showing of a Ring Treasurer, $53,500,000. If the Philadelphia tax-payer is responsible for any bonded indebtedness incurred on behalf of the county, this ought to be added, but possessing no returns on this subject, let us assume for the present that it does not exist. At the beginning of the present year, then, the floating debt of the City of Philadelphia represented a mortgage of 10,6 upon the actual value of real estate, while the floating debt of the city and county of New York represented a similar mortgage of but 7.2 per cent. In other words had our local indebtedness borne the same proportion to the actual value of our real estate as did that of Philadelphia, we should have entered on the current financial year with a floating debt of $141,000,000 instead of $95,500,000. Had Philadelphia, on the other had, been in no worse plight at the beginning of 1873 than the grossly misgoverned city of New York, its debt would have amounted to but a little over $36,000,000, instead of its reported figure of $53,500,000, but to mention its more probable amount of $60,000,000. Studied in the light of the facts detailed in another column, these figures are rather eloquent, and may, for the present, be allowed to speak for themselves.

THE Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *Sun* lays bare another Credit Mobilier which is just now agitating the public mind at the capital. A bill has been filed in the Supreme Court of District of Columbia by the executors of the estate of the late W. B. HUNTINGTON, against the Metropolitan Paving Company, to recover an amount alleged to be due the estate by the company. It seems that in the organization of the company Mr. HUNTINGTON purchased one hundred and twenty-five shares of the stock, at a par value of $100, making a moneyed interest to the amount of $12,500, and nearly one-eighth of the whole. The success of the company was extraordinary, and it amassed wealth with a rapidity which surprised even the most sanguine stockholder. There is said to be little doubt that this paving ring, was the original makers of the district ring, and that the men who worked up the job to carry through Congress the act creating the present form of Government in Washington were the principal stockholders in the paving company. The reports of the enormous profits of the concern prompted the executors of Mr. HUNTINGTON to apply for their share, but the officers of the company declined to pay a dividend on the stock, alleging that there was nothing due. It turns out, however, that the profits of the company since its organization have been over $400,000, and that Mr. HUNTINGTON'S share entitles him to $25 000, or $30,900, after making the most liberal deductions. It is rumored that over eighteen members of Congress, with a goodly sprinkling of the members of the House Committee on the District of Columbia, were interested in the company, and there is a prospect of some interesting revelations when the case comes up for trial.

THE Chicago *Tribune* commenting upon the probable resignation or expulsion of Senator MITCHELL, says:

Should it result as they expect, Oregon will have a Democratic Senator, Mitchell or Hipple, was elected as a Republican, and took his seat last March, so that he has the full term of six years before him. The Oregon Legislature does not meet again for two years, and until that time his place would be filled by any appointee of Gov. Grover, who is a Democrat, and consequently would appoint a Democrat, who would hold his seat until the Legislature could regularly elect some one. Nesmith, formerly Senator from Oregon, is a candidate for the place; but it is said by the knowing ones that Grover himself has senatorial aspirations, and will not appoint any one who will not step aside when the time comes and make room for him, Grover basing his hopes of success upon the probabilities of having an anti-Administration Legislature two years from now. The eagerness with which the Oregon politicians are laying their plans to fill the anticipated vacancy would seem to indicate that they give credit to the charges against Mitchell, and look forward to his resignation as a matter of course. As the case stands at present, circumstances do not seem to warrant their action, and it is sincerely to be hoped that he can succeed in clearing away the cloud which now rests upon his character. There has been scandal and corruption enough already developed in the Senate, without adding anything more to it.

THE patent law of 1870 authorizes an inventor to file in the secret archives of the patent office a caveat on the payment of a fee of ten dollars, and this entitles the caveator to notice of any competing applications which may be filed within one year. The caveat may be renewed from year to year, until the inventor is prepared to proceed with his application for a patent. Under a ruling of the patent office, however, caveats, unless renewed, are open to public inspection after the expiration of the year for which they were filed. Thus an inventor who files a caveat and fails to renew from any cause whatever is liable to have his secret laid open to the public gaze. On the other hand, an ordinary application for a patent is held to be confidential for two years.

Indiana County Democracy.

At a meeting of the Democratic County Committee on Tuesday last, Dr. S. R. Rutledge, of Blairsville, was selected as the delegate to the Democratic State Convention, at Wilkesbarre, on the 27th of August, with instructions to support D. O. Barr, of Pittsburgh, for State Treasurer.

The County Convention will be held on Monday, August 25th, 1 o'clock P. M., the Delegate election to take place on the 23d. The Senatorial Delegate was conceded to Westmoreland County.—*Democrat* 12th.

OREGON'S SENATOR.

Statement of John Hipple alias Mitchell.

The Portland *Oregonian* contains the following in reply to the charges recently made against the newly elected Senator Mitchell.

Inasmuch as certain articles have appeared in newspapers of recent dates reflecting in serious terms on my conduct in my native state (Pennsylvania) in early life, I submit to the people of Oregon, who have known me intimately for thirteen years, the following statement and evidence in answer to the charges made in such articles.

In so far as the charges, first put in circulation by an anonymous correspondent, impute to me any dishonest act, I deny them, and each and all of them positively, unequivocally and absolutely, and pronounce them and each of them wholly false. And I submit to the people of Oregon, that though it is a fact that I had my misfortunes in early life and encountered domestic troubles of painful character, resulting in separation and devoce—troubles which I trust your generous indulgence will permit me to pass in silence—it is my privilege to be able to say that in all the time that I resided in Pennsylvania, I committed no wrong, nor did any act, that has ever lost to me the confidence or esteem either of my former law-partner there, Col. John M. Thompson—whom the articles in question charged me with wronging, or of any one who had the intimate knowledge of my history that he had—and so far as all the charges against me are concerned, I prefer, rather than giving my own version, to abide the testimony herewith submitted, coming as it does from men of prominent position and unimpeachable integrity, most of whom know personally my whole history in Pennsylvania from earliest boyhood, and all of whom have full knowledge of my reputation there now.

Any charge or pretence that I ever wronged my former partner, Colonel Thompson, or any other man in Pennsylvania, or elsewhere, out of one cent or any amount whatever, or ever attempted to do so, is untrue. That I ever had any difference or difficulty with that gentleman, as charged, or in any manner or for any reason, is equally false. On the contrary, I have always had, and still have, his confidence and respect.

It is true that at the time I left Pennsylvania the law firm, of which Col. Thompson and myself were the only members, had an unsettled business, including an amount of outstanding accounts in which I had one-half interest. The firm was also indebted in certain amounts. Before leaving the State I transferred to my partner all my interest in said firm, together with certain other property, which at that time was believed to be amply sufficient to meet all demands; and the whole business was settled up to the full and complete satisfaction, not only of my said partner, but of all other persons, and without the loss of one cent to any one. In the settlement of this business and sale of property a deficiency existed of a few hundred dollars, which I subsequently paid; and in support of the statement here made, as well as in evidence of the confidence in which I am held to-day by my old friends and acquaintance in Pennsylvania, I herewith submit a dispatch, received by me on the 27th inst., from said law partner:

BUTLER, PA., May 27, 1873.

"*To John H. Mitchell, United States Senator:*—No man in Pennsylvania ever lost a cent by you. You have and deserve the confidence and good will of every man who knows you. Fear nothing from this State. Your friends will not desert you while they know the whole truth of the case. Your record here is all right. Call on me in any way you think proper.

JOHN M. THOMPSON."

Without conceding that it is the right of any man to demand that I should lay my domestic affairs before the world, I simply state that misfortune in respect to these relations was the sole cause of my course in leaving my native state; and I aver that I was and am justified not only in my own mind in the course I pursued, but also, so far as I am aware, in the opinion of all candid persons well acquainted with the facts. As an evidence of the truth of what I say, and as a further vindication of my character for integrity in relation to the matters charged, I herewith submit a telegram from Hon. Samuel A. Purviance, of Pittsburgh, Pa., for several years member of Congress from that State, and at present a member of the Constitutional Convention now in session in Philadelphia, a gentleman who has known me intimately from childhood, and is familiar with my whole history in Pennsylvania, and whose integrity will not be questioned by any man who knows him:

"PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 27, 1873.

"To John H. Mitchell: In leaving Pennsylvania it was not alleged, I believe, that you were indebted to any one but your Pennsylvania law partner, Col. John M. Thompson, and I know the fact from Col. Thompson himself that you do not owe him anything; and further, that your relations with him continue to be of a most harmonious character. I believe that no man in Pennsylvania ever lost a dollar in consequence of your leaving the State. The cause of your leaving the State was well understood to be to get rid of trouble of an entirely domestic nature.

"SAMUEL A. PURVIANCE."

I also herewith submit the following from a letter addressed to me at Washington City, dated at Pittsburgh, Pa., April 1, 1873, and written by Samuel A. Purviance:

"If you should need any certificates of your standing before you left Butler, you can have them, as your course was universally justified by every one.

"Yours truly,

"SAMUEL A. PURVIANCE."

Owing solely to domestic troubles, seeking at that time only obscurity, and hoping that I might be forever separated from some of the memories of the past, but having committed no wrong act to be concealed, neither contemplating the commission of any, I in my then perturbed state of mind decided to be known and called thereafter by my mother's maiden name—Mitchell—which was my middle name by baptism. This I frankly concede was an indiscreet, ill-advised and injudicious act, a great blunder, a foolish mistake. I offer for it no excuse save my inexperience in the world, and a great desire to separate myself, as far as possible, from a past that was, and is, inexpressibly painful. It was a violation of the conventionalities of life, for which I would gladly atone by a life's labor. It is not, however, in contravention of any public law. The act at once became irretrievable. I leave it to others to judge whether, thus yielding to the misdirection of a perturbed mind in days of dejection and sorrow, is a sin that years of honorable effort in the walks of daily life cannot atone.

Herewith I print a dispatch frow Winfield S. Purviance, Esq., a member of the Pittsburgh bar at present, formerly a resident of Butler, Pa., a gentleman whose integrity cannot be questioned. He has known me from boyhood, and is familiar with my history and present reputation in Pennsylvania:

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 27, 1873.

"*To Hon. John H. Mitchell, Portland, Oregon:*—Your character before you left Pennsylvania was unexceptionable, and I never yet heard it doubted but that you were perfectly justified in leaving as you did. The allegation that you absconded with money is, and was false.

"W. S. PURVIANCE."

I also herewith present a dispatch sent me by Hon. Simon Cameron, United States Senator from Pennsylvania, who has full knowledge of my history in that State and of my standing there now:

"HARRISBURG, Pa., May 27, 1873.

"*To Hon. John H. Mitchell, U. S. Senator, Portland, Oregon:*

"When you left Pennsylvania your reputation was as good as any public man's in your county. All who knew you speak now in high terms of your integrity and purity of character, and feel honored by your election to the Senate—in all of which I join.

"SIMON CAMERON."

I was born in Washington county, Pa., June 22, 1836; I was educated at Witherspoon Institute, Pa.; studied law with the law firm of Purviance & Thompson, composed of Hon. Samuel A. Purviance and Colonel John M. Thompson, whose testimonials are herewith submitted.

In conclusion I submit upon considerations, not of sympathy, but of simple justice, whether, in the light of the statement and evidence here presented, and of my deportment among you for the past thirteen years, I am entitled to your future confidence and respect, or deserve your condemnation. I stand to-day strong in the full consciousness that in reference to the matters alleged I have been actuated by no evil intentions; and, feeling and knowing that I have presented these matters in all truthfulness, with your judgment I shall remain content.

Respectfully,

JOHN H. MITCHELL,

PORTLAND, Oregon, May 31, 1873.

A PANEGYRIC ON WOMAN.

Read directly, then read first and third and second and fourth lines of each verse, and lo! the difference:

The bliss of him no tongue can tell,
Who in a woman doth confide;
Who with a woman scorns to dwell
Unnumbered evils will betide.

They make the daily path of life
A pleasant journey, strewed with flowers;
A dreary scene of painful strife
They quickly change with matchless powers.

Domestic joys will fast decay
Where female influence is unknown;
Where'er a woman holds the sway,
A man is in perfection shown.

She's never failing to display
Truth in its native loveliness,
A heart inclined to treachery,
A woman never did possess

That man true dignity will find
Who tries the matrimonial state;
Who pours contempt on womankind
Will mourn his folly when too late.

The Fashions.

[N. Y. Post.]

There is usually some perceptible change in the prevailing modes of females dress in this month, when Nature puts on her fresh array of flowers and the earth wears its holiday attire. The current month is no exception to the rule, and many novelties in dress have appeared. The new shapes in hats and *chapeaus* are such as to admit of a greater profusion of trimming in lace, feathers and flowers than those of the preceding season. The Park and Lucia hats are composed principally of Swiss chip, hair and straw, both black and white. These are elaborately trimmed with thread and blonde laces, two or three different shades of pompons and ostrich tips at one side near the top of the crown, with drooping of lace and gros grain ribbon, knotted at intervals down the back, and a mingling of wild roses, buds, lily of the valley, forget-me-nots, and like choice flowers, twisted in and out among the knot of ribbons. The effect of this artistic trimming is quite beautiful. Another hat, adapted more especially for traveling and sea-side and country wear, is called the Cavalier. This turns up at one side, the lower edge of the rim nearly reaching the crown, which latter is quite high and slightly tapering. These are trimmed in the jauntiest manner, with long waving plumes and a profusion of trailing vines and grasses spangled with crystals, in perfect imitation of dew-drops. The side of the brim that is looped up is fastened with jet, silver or oxidized ornaments of mammoth size.

The most approved style of *chapeau* is the Victoria form. These are in the various kinds of straw and black lace. Those which are composed of lace are puffed to all intents and purposes, and garnished with flowers, sprays of wheat, strawberries and green leaves. The rolling fronts are covered with jet coronets, made in all manner of artistic designs. The straws are still trimmed with two shades of ribbon, as pale blue and drab, sage green and light brown, pink and light gray, lavender and pearl.

Full suits of one kind of material seem to be almost entirely superseded by the redingote for promenade costumes. Roman and various other styles of sashes are very much worn, tied at the left side in a careless knot or bow, and vinaigrettes, watch-holders, umbrella and parasol stands, and charms in form of horse-shoes, anchors, daggers, arrows and the like, are attached to the chatelaine. Some of these equipments are of solid silver, some of which cost as high as $200; while the cheaper ones of oxide are obtained for from ten to fifty dollars. The redingote has given origin to the fashion of thus elaborately ornamenting the belt with these attachments. American ladies are fast approaching the Chinese and Japanese style of gaudy and elaborate ornamentation, and it is difficult to conjecture what the caprice of costume will next require.

JEWELRY.

A new style of bracelets and necklaces, made from a web formed of fine gold wire, knit in tubular form and then flattened and split, are destined to supersede the braided ones which have so long been worn. Some of these are in dead satin finish, with heavy but chaste mountings, and set with pearls, emeralds and other precious stones. This web work is in open mesh, and in some of the jewelry made of it a thin piece of sheet gold is passed through it, shining through the meshes in shape of stars, giving it a most glittering and brilliant appearance when worn in the evening in brightly-lighted apartments. Other patterns are shot with spangles of gold, soldered upon the web. Those mounted with slides of burnished gold, and set with alternate rows of small pearls and topaz stones, are the most approved in style of finish. This knit jewelry is also made in opera chains and clasps as epaulets for looping the sleeves of evening dresses, and are suitable and stylish for belts to be worn at receptions and entertainments where ladies are much dressed. It will soon also be worn in form of watch cases to attach to the chatelaine, as already some has been appropriated to that use, or been made in that form by the manufactures. This jewelry is exceedingly light and showy for the quantity of gold used in its construction. A mingling of oxide and gold, in jewelry sets, is much in vogue. In most of these the oxide is attached to the gold by a spring, and is so constructed that the former can be removed without impairing the looks of the jewelry. This will suit ladies of capricious tastes and limited means, as they can change this jewelry to their liking without additional expense. The palest pink tints of coral in delicate sea-shell shades are not only elegant but very effective when worn with white tarletan, or Swiss and Valenciennes evening costumes. Ear jewels, if worn at all, are exceedingly diminutive in size; the tiniest little balls are the extent reached in ear ornaments.

PARASOLS AND FANS.

In the line of parasols and sun umbrellas, a new style has made its appearance, called the taper handle. This is the "happy medium" between the club and cane. The handles are carved in a joint form, and represent heads of animals horses' hoofs, and other curious designs, some of which are solid silver, others of oxidized silver, and still others of pearl and agate. The ebony-inlaid handles in the taper form are desirable and decidedly unique and artistic. For a rich and expensive shade, those embroidered in hand-work, in the sage shades, and the jasper mixed, trimmed with heavy knitted fringe, are very elegant, and have been introduced but a short time.

The most stylish fans have a sweep of half a yard, and are composed of satin, painted in gorgeous large flowers and vines, and some representing birds insects and animals. Brocaded fans are still in vogue, and some in perfectly plain satin, covered with Swiss and *point applique* laces, with pearl, ebony and gilt frames, are used for the theatre and concert room. Russian leather fans, enclosed in a dagger-shaped case, are attached to the chatelaine for use while on promenade or traveling

NOVELTIES IN NECKWEAR.

Regalias in *crepe de chene* and turquoise silk and in silk plaitings about half an inch in width, made somewhat in form of a fichu cape—only they are deeper in the shoulders. The edges are all trimmed around with real or Italian Valenciennes lace. Cascades composed of Valenciennes and soft illusion laces, fastened at the throat with a clasp, and falling to the bottom of the waist in front, are stylish, and produce an effective contrast when worn with black silks and grenadines. The Windsor ties are still worn, many of them in the polka dots. Dotted, striped and plaided linen sets are destined to be extensively adopted for common wear, and are very sensible arrangements for warm and dusty weather and for traveling. Soil, perspiration and the black cinders from railroad locomotives are not so readily discovered upon the colored linen fabrics as on those of immaculate whiteness—hence the propriety of adopting them for traveling.

DRESSES, AND MATERIALS FOR MAKING THEM.

Camel's hair cloth and batiste linen are the principal fabrics from which the redingote is made, and are peculiarly adapted to traveling, and as the ladies will soon be fleeing to the seaside and mountains, these fabrics will be much sought for. In this material for dress suits, the French foulard, a combination of puffed Swiss muslin and real or imitation Valenciennes, and brocaded grenadine, are the prevailing fabrics. Chinese and India silks and the new style Japanese silk, elaborately trimmed with puffings and ruffings, are very striking in appearance and are cool and comfortable for warm weather. A novelty in the form of white linen vests or chemisettes, with plaited fronts, sailor collars, and long sleeves with rolling cuffs, to be worn with the redingote, is destined to be universally adopted by those who wish to dress in a neat and unpretending manner, which in the summer months is certainly the most sensible way of making the toilet.

A Famous Female Climber.

We will next turn to one who was famous long before the Alpine Club existed, as having made the ascent of twenty-five Swiss mountains. This was Mad'lle d'Angeville, who was born in 1794, and was early seized with "the climbing monomania," for which her vigorous health and strong will early prepared her. Her first attempt, leading her in the end to try the ascent of Mont Blanc, was to the Mer de Glace and the Jardin. After more than twelve hours' stiff walking, she returned without fatigue to Chamouni. Looking up to the summit, then illuminated by the setting sun, and transported with admiration she said:—"I shall be there." A few months after her desire was fulfilled; the Grand Plateau was reached without difficulty; but the pulsation of the heart, owing to the rarified air, amounting to 140 beats in a minute, rendered the latter part painful; but once seated on her snowy throne, she could enjoy the view, wrote several letters to her friends, and drank the health of the newly-born prince, the son of the Duchess of Orleans. Passing over many other ascents she made, here is one of the latest. At the age of sixty-nine, accompanied by a single guide, she climbed the Oldenborn in ten hours from the Hotel des Diablerets. The night overtook them, and the guide declared he had lost his road. Mad'lle d'Angeville decided to wait on the spot until the break of day, so as to incur no risk; but this the guide said would be too dangerous on account of the cold. They separated, and he went in search of the nearest chalet, for a lantern; in two hours he returned, and then the courageous lady saw, not without emotion, that her resting-place was but a few yards from a tremendous precipice. Happily they soon descended into a place of safety.

During her travels, she made a large collection of plants, minerals, autographs, and the portraits of those she met. She was an excellent mimic, and one of her amusements was to dress up in character and act a part. Thus, borrowing that of an old beggar, she started on the tramp, the cottagers treated her liberally; the cure's servant shut the door in her face; but in the course of three hours she found how good a trade it was, having received between four and five francs.—[Chamber's Journal.

Royalty and the Jenkinses at Vienna.

Bayard Taylor writes from Vienna that one of the blessed privileges connected with the position at the Universal Exposition, and which, to Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins is compensation for Vienna high prices and discomfort, bad climate and stifling dust out of the exhibition, and weary hours in it, is that of meeting emperors and princes kings and queens, archdukes and duchesses, face to face and like common mortals.—The writer says;

"These people are met in the art building with much greater frequency than in the main exhibition, where space is enormous, and screens and trophies hide people from each other. In the narrow passages about the jewel cases you might elbow a princess without knowing it, and pass a king six feet away, unconscious of the felicity which had befallen you; but in the roomy saloons of the art hall you may look at a picture with an emperor; hear his sublime criticisms, watch the satisfaction and reprobation pass over the imperial countenance in alternating phase, and be electroplated with wisdom and greatness at a less expense than ever before happened to any Jenkins from our side of the Atlantic. At the formal opening of the art galleries, which took place on the 15th of May, the Emperor appeared in a most unostentatious manner, made the rounds of the rooms with those of us who happened to be there without any kind of reference to the imperial presence being required or given except a request to those present not to obstruct his way; and all in the room, except those in immediate contact with him, very sensibly acted as if there were no one present but unknown visitors, kept their hats on, and talked and looked at the pictures with no other reference to the Chief of State than to give him the space required. No police were there to protect him, and he appeared to enjoy being allowed to pay his respects to art without annoyance or ceremony. The other royal and imperial personages here have followed his common-sense precedent, and a constant visitor to the galleries might have seen all of them with the same freedom."

DURING a thunder storm last week, at Kylertown, Pa., a Mr. James Dillon was injured by a stroke of lightning which entered the house, tearing a hole three feet in diameter in the roof, passed down the chimney and stove pipe, shattering the stove and striking Mrs. Dillon at the hip, passed down her limb through her foot to the floor, tearing her shoe to pieces, and taking off two toes, beyond which injury and a slight paralyzation from the stroke, she was not hurt.

AN American writing from Vienna says: "Tell intending visitors to remain at home for two months. They may then enjoy their visit to a complete exhibition."

JUNE.

I gazed upon the glorious sky,
And the green mountains round,
And thought that when I came to lie
At rest within the ground,
'Twere pleasant, that in flowery June,
When brooks send up a cheerful tune,
And groves a joyous sound,
The sexton's hand my grave to make,
The rich green mountain turf should break.

A cell within the frozen mould,
A coffin borne through sleet,
And icy clods above it rolled,
While fierce the tempest beat—
Away! I will no think of these—
Blue be the sky and soft the breeze,
Earth green beneath the feet,
And be the damp mould gently pressed
Into my narrow place of rest.

There through the long, long summer hours,
The golden light should lie,
And thick young herbs and groups of flowers
Stand in their beauty by.
The oriole should build and tell
His love tale close beside my cell;
The idle butterfly
Should rest him there, and there be heard
The housewife bee and humming bird.

And what if cheerful shouts at noon
Come, from the village sent,
Or songs of maids beneath the moon
With fairy laughter blent?
And what if, in the evening light,
Betrothed lovers walk in sight
Of my low monument?
I would the lovely scene around
Might know no sadder sight nor sound.

I know that I no more should see
The season's glorious show,
Nor would its brightness shine for me,
Nor its wild music flow;
But if around my place of sleep,
The friends I love should come to weep,
They might not haste to go.
Soft airs, and song, and light and bloom
Should keep them lingering near my tomb.

These to their softened hearts should bear
The thought of what has been,
And speak of one who cannot share
The gladness of the scene;
Whose part in all the pomp that fills
The circuit of the summer hills,
Is that his grave is green;
And deeply would their hearts rejoice
To hear again his living voice.

—*William C. Bryant.*

THE OCEAN BALLOON VOYAGE.

The Rivalry of Wise and Donaldson—A Chance for Some Enterprising Newspaper.

The Reading Eagle of Wednesday says:

At last, after a multitudinous array of newspaper talk respecting the city of Boston furnishing our aeronaut, Donaldson, with a sufficient amount of funds to carry out his contemplated aerial transatlantic voyage to Europe, the project has resulted in smoke, and the enterprise in the "Hub" is virtually dead.

Professor Wise placed himself in communication with Donaldson, and invited him to Philadelphia. Since that time the two have been traveling together, and in some manner or other Professor Wise has entirely usurped the place held by Donaldson, and the idea is now known as Prof. Wise's plan and project. True enough, Prof. Wise has been talking about this matter for a quarter of a century, but as he is now well advanced in years he should allow young men to proceed; for it is the candid belief of many that Professor Wise would never attempt an ocean voyage if he even had the funds to do so.

Boston was selected as a point to start on the aerial voyage. It was supposed that the authorities of that city would contribute the amount necessary. The following telegram to the Eagle from Donaldson will explain the fate of the project at the "Hub:"

"Boston, June 6.—The $3,000 appropriation for the transatlantic voyage passed the Board of Aldermen nine to one, and it required a two-third vote in the Common Council to concur, in which it failed by two votes; so we may pack up our traps and try New York, where we go to-night."

Before Donaldson left Reading he advised an intimate friend to this effect:—That if the Boston venture proved a failure, a letter should be written to James Gorden Bennett, of the New York Herald, making the following proposition:—That if he would furnish $2,000, the air ship would be built, and the venture named, "The Herald Aerial Transatlantic Expedition," to undertake the trip for the sole benefit and right of that journal.

Now, since the Boston project has failed, a letter has been prepared and forwarded, a copy of which was handed into this office. It reads as follows:

"Reading, Pa., June 10, 1873.—To James Gordon Bennett, Esq., New York Herald.—Dear Sir.—Professor Donaldson, the aeronaut, desires you to be informed immediately, that if you will furnish the necessary amount of capital to fit out an air-ship in accordance with his plans and specifications, he will undertake an aerial transatlantic Herald expedition, for the sole right and exclusive use and benefit of your journal. He desires also to have stated, that an experienced air navigator and correspondent will accompany him.

"If the project meets with your approval you are kindly requested to return answer at the most convenient time.

"Very respectfully,
"for W. H. Donaldson.
"Signed,——."

The above letter has been forwarded to that enterprising scion of the house of Bennett and it now remains to be seen whether or not Donaldson is ever to have his idealized project put on foot. If that newspaper, or some other newspaper, will not take up the matter, then the intrepid aeronaut will travel the country, do his frightful mid-air trapeze business, and thus collect a sufficient amount of money to carry out his intentions.

The above details are the very latest concerning Donaldson's aerial ocean voyage; and taken together they throw an entire new light on the transatlantic picture.

The Twin Flower.

The name of Linnæus, the great master in botany, is borne by a plant that, though humble in size, is one of great delicacy and beauty. It is a little creeping evergreen vine. It belongs to the Honeysuckle Family, and as each slender, upright stalk bears two flowers, it has received the common name of Twin-flower. The flowers are white, often tinged with pink or purple, delicately fragrant, and droop with a modest air that is very charming. It is found usually in moist woods, where it forms a dense carpet. It is an excellent plant for a shady rock-work, and when once established grows rapidly. In England, it is sometimes cultivated in pots of peaty earth. The plant was discovered by Linnæus in Lapland in 1732, and his friend Gronovius later give it the name of the discoverer. In the well-known portrait of Linnæus he is represented in his traveling suit with a cluster of the Twin-flower in his hand. The Linnæa is a peculiarly northern plant, as its specific name, *borealis*, would indicate; and is found in both continents. With us it is very common northward, and is found sparingly as far south as New Jersey and Maryland. Aside from its intrinsic beauty, the plant is a favorite with all who love wild flowers, and more especially with botanists, who very properly regard it with great interest and affection on account of the illustrious name it bears.—[American Agriculturist.

BEFORE THE GLASS.

Her maiden twines the rainbow pearls
About her golden hair,
While loosely yet some wayward curls
Caress her forehead fair;
Then clasps around her graceful throat
More pearls on velvet warm;
Ah! never yet did white robes float
About so sweet a form.

She rises; towards the mirror tall
She turns her satined feet,
Her glances quickly rise and fall,
So fair a sight to meet;
The gentle blushes come and go
As eyelids droop and lift,
For, ah! she cannot choose but know
She has the fatal gift.

Will knowledge make her wise in time,
And teach her that her dower
Is fruitful source of many a crime,
Has victims every hour?
Go, Ethel, win in beauty's race,
Remembering ere you start,
Unlovely is the loveliest face
That hides a truthless heart.

The Arlington Estate.

The Washington Republican gives an account of an interesting interview with Mrs. Mary Custis Lee, the widow of the late General R. E. Lee, at the residence of her relative, Mrs. Fairfax, of Alexandria, Va., where she has been visiting. Mrs. Lee is a great-grand-daughter the wife of George Washington, and daughter of George Washington Parke Custis, whom Washington adopted at the age of six months, and is apparently about sixty years of age. The following is a summary of the interview:

The home of Mrs. Lee's youth and married life, Arlington, was built by her father, to which she was carried when only a month old, and had for her, besides the associations of a happy life, the relics and records of a family she was taught to revere. In 1832 Mary Custis married Robert E. Lee. Her father, George Washington Parke Custis, dying in 1857, gave to Mrs. Lee, by his will, the entire Arlington estate during her natural life, and at her death to descend to her son, George Washington Custis Lee, and from him entire and unchanged to his latest posterity. Beyond the simple duties of an executor, General Lee, had no control of the property, and never before or since assumed or attempted to assume a single right of ownership.

There are eleven hundred acres in all, and some two hundred acres of the estate are occupied as a soldiers' cemetery. The land at the time of its literal occupation by the government could not have been worth less than two hundred dollars per acre. Since that time its value, for various reasons, has rapidly appreciated. At the time of its nominal purchase by the government for the faintest sort of a song, under the operation of a tax sale, there were several of Mrs. Lee's friends ready to make the purchase for her, or to pay the taxes. Mrs. Lee willingly and cheerfully accepts the unfortunate situation in which she is placed, without desire that the sacred purposes to which her homestead has been devoted shall be disturbed, but expects that justice will be done her in the premises.

When Mrs. Lee's father died he inserted a clause in his will that all the slaves belonging to the estate should be set free after the expiration of five years. The time of their manumission came on in 1863, and right in the very height of the war, General Robt. E. Lee, as the executor of the will, summond these slaves together at a convenient point within his lines, and gave them their free papers and passes through the Confederate lines to go whither they would.

An International Carriage Show.

England's International Carriage Exhibition was in some respects worse and in others better than usual this year, but having to compete with Vienna naturally deprived it of some advantages. Of one hundred and eighty-five private carriages but ten were from France, and besides these there were no Continental entries and not a single specimen from America. Rothchild & Son, a French firm, sent a magnificent brougham, but one which cut two tracks, much to the disgust of English coachmen. The bachelor's phaeton seemed to be just what its name indicated, and as the step behind was at the wheel, a lady could climb it only at a great sacrifice of grace and elegance, though with the aid of a step ladder ladies do sometimes ride in them. The Duke of Northumberland lent three Sedan chairs in good condition, and the Duke of Edinburg two of Japanese and Chinese pattern. The latter also lent a coach built at Ballarat, Australia, which looked unsightly enough by the side of English workmanship. The coach wherein a hundred Lord Mayors of London have rode at present, with no springs, but hung on leather straps, and there, too, was her Majesty's own State carriage; sent from the Royal mews at Pimlico. Here was evidence of a rudimentary spring, to which the huge red morocco straps whereon the coach was hung were fastened. This great vehicle weighs four tons, and, huge and ponderous as it is, it is not wanting in merit of design and real art. The panels were painted by Cipriani, and the great tritons on the hind axle-bed and forecarriage are exceedingly bold and effective, and the mouldings much less heavy and grotesque than those upon the Lord Mayor's coach. This Royal carriage was esteemed the most magnificent carriage in all the world at the time of its building, 110 years ago. For it are kept the stud of cream colored horses and a State set of red morocco harness.

England's Richest Man.

When people talk about millionaires they actually mention Rothschild first, but there if a man in England by the name of Ward, in comparison with whom any Rothschild is a pauper. This man Ward inherits a vast property, with accumulated investments and estates, which give him an enormous income; he has the most magnificent house in London, the finest collection of art, and the finest country seats in the Kingdom; his wife is celebrated for her beauty, and her display of diamonds at the recent festival given by the Emperor of Austria, in Vienna, made all the other ladies, the Empresses, Queens and Princesses, look poor. What the income of this British Crœsus is we have never seen any statement of but a Manchester paper gives an account of his annual profits derived from his coal mines, which amount to the enormous sum of £4,900,000. So the income from one source alone of this inordinately wealthy person is not much short of twenty-five millions of dollars a year.

Aerolites.

The minerals called aerolites proceed from the explosion of a bolide, which sometimes take place with a noise equal to the report of "a heavy piece of artillery," or even "the explosion of a mine." The weight of these is sometimes no joke; one, six, or seven yards in diameter, fell in the Island of Lanaia-Nawai in the beginning of this century; and another in 1868, on the same island. Fourteen deaths have taken place in consequence of these little strangers. One of two, the largest known, fell at Juvenas, in the Ardeche, in 1821, and weighed 212 pounds; another, which was in the Paris Exhibition of 1867, fell in Chili, and weighed 240 pounds; and the miners who brought it home on their mules took it for silver. The Caille aerolite in the Maritime Alps, now in the Paris Museum, was used as a seat in a church porch, and weighed twelve and a half hundred weight.

But the most colossal of all is the aerolite brought back from the Mexican campaign; which is no less than fifteen a half hundred weight. It had from time immemorial been lying where it fell. Its shape is that of a pyramid, and it is "a very fair specimen," says M. Fiammarion, "of the world that sent it to us." But the most interesting point of the matter he leaves unanswered—namely:—"From what world did it come?" Many analyses have been made of these wonderful visitors, but they have not added a single substance to the globe which it did not possess before. Yet, what a history must a bolide have to tell if it could but speak! How infinitely more interesting is it than any stone or piece of metal brought from the antipodes or "utmost Ind!" for people have been there, but no one has ever been to that world which give us the bolide, nor can we even guess what sort of world it is.—[Chambers' Journal.

Make Birds Friendly.

Some kindly soul writes to a Cincinnati paper: I was much interested some weeks since at the remark of a friend living in the suburbs of the city that, when he left home early in the morning, he thought as many as two hundred birds were chirping and singing in the trees around his home. I asked him, "How do you account for this, seeing that it is so very early in the season, and the snow scarcely gone from the ground?" He replied, "I love birds, and delight to feed the little songsters, and for this purpose purchase refuse grain and seeds at cheap rates, and arrange shelves and conveniences for feeding on the trees and fences. By these means I am always surrounded with birds, early and late." Now, the purpose of the writer of this is to propose like acts and like pleasure to others; and to suggest to those having little spots of waste land to plant hemp, sunflower and rape, and other small seeds (the expense of which need not exceed fifty cents), and then they, too, can feed and enjoy the presence of the early birds, which will delight to visit and spend their summer days around the mansions of their friends. Particularly at this time, when our own Acclimatization Society is spending money and efforts so liberally in introducing European birds of song, it is too much to ask all who would encourage the enterprise to half feed the birds? Plant your little seeds, watch the gradual growth, keeping in mind the aim to make home and its surroundings happier and to teach the little two-legs indoors to care for and treat kindly the little two-legs out of doors. Feed, feed the birds. All will be the happier.

Pocket Edition of Hell Fire.

A young parson of the Universalist faith, many years since, when the Simon-pure Universalism was preached, started westward to attend a convention of his brethern in the faith. He took the precaution to carry a vial of cayenne in his pocket to sprinkle his food with, as a preventive of fever and ague. The convention met, and at dinner a tall Hoosier observed the parson as he seasoned his meat, and addressed him thus:

"Stranger, I'll thank you for a little of that 'ere red salt, for I'm kind o' curious to try it."

"Certainly," returned the parson; "but you will find it rather powerful; be careful how you use it."

The Hoosier took the proffered vial, and feeling himself proof against any quanity of raw whisky, thought that he could stand the "red salt" with impunity, and accordingly sprinkled a junk of beef rather bountifully with it, and forthwith introduced it into his capacious mouth. It soon began to take hold. He shut his eyes, and his features began to writhe, denoting a very inharmonious condition physically. Finally he could stand it no longer. He opened his mouth and screamed "fire!"

"Take a drink of cold water from the jug," said the parson.

"Will that put it out?" asked the martyr, suiting the action to the word.

In a short time the unfortunate man began to recover, and turning to the parson, his eyes yet swimming with water, exclaimed:

"Stranger, you call yourself a 'Versalist, I believe?"

"I do," mildly answered the parson.

"Well, I want to know if you think it consistent with your belief to go about with hellfire in your breeches pockets?"

A Michigan Humorist.

Detroit has what it calls a funny man. An old man named Gregg, who mends furniture for a living, was sitting in his shop recently, when a stranger entered and asked the loan of a dollar. Gregg was startled by the impudence of the request, and the stranger began laughing uproariously and shut and bolted the door. The stranger then took off his coat, rolled up his sleeves and stepped up and seized Gregg by the hair and lifted him up a foot or so. Gregg attempted to call in the police, but the funny man seized him by the throat and nearly choked him to death. "Why don't you laugh?" said the stranger, saying which he began to twig his nose. A stair-rod then came into requisition, Gregg being constantly requested to laugh. Seeing that his life was in danger he did laugh, but it was not a hearty laugh, and accordingly the stranger began hitting at his feet with a hatchet. A pair of shears were then procured, and the man began cutting off his hair, until his victim was left bald. He then cut off the man's whiskers and tickled his feet with a an old currycomb, threatening to stab Gregg if he made any alarm. Growing tired at last, the stranger said he guessed he would go. He was not in need of any money, he said, but he liked to meet a man who could appreciate fun, and he went out. The carpenter was alive at last accounts, but the funny man is still at large. It is thought that the case is one of emotional insanity.

President Grant has accepted an invitation from the Centennial Commission to participate on the approaching Fourth of July in the ceremonies attending the transfer of the grounds in Fairmount Park to the commission for the exhibition in 1876.

VARIETIES.

A WORCHESTER county man owns a pair of horses forty years old. He calls them 2 40's

"YOURS to cinder," is the expressive termination of a love letter which was put in as evidence in a recent case in a London court.

J. P. BENJAMIN, former Confederate States Secretary, is in receipt of a large professional income as a lawyer in England.

A BALTIMORE man who was bitten by dog, had a small quantity of his blood analyzed to ascertain if he was free from hydrophobia.

IT is said that a cloth saturated with chloroform and applied to the wound has been found effectual in curing the bite of rattle-snakes out West.

BRIGHAM YOUNG thinks the Shah of Persia makes a plebeian display with only three wives, and proposes to lend him a dozen that he may make a decent appearance.

FLORIDA proposes to start floating hotels. The idea is to purchase a large steamer, moor her safely in some convenient spot, and have her fitted up in regular hotel style.

THE cotton belt of the South embraces an area of three hundred millions of acres—capable of raising cotton enough to make a shirt for the globe. England uses a thousand millions of pounds a year.

A FIRE at Columbus, Ga., was recently stopped by the aid of champagne, the corks from the bottles of five baskets of which were blown out by the heat, allowing the wine to flow out and dampen the straw and thus delay the flames until the arrival of outside help.

THE death is announced at Portsmouth, N. H., of Mrs. Levi Woodbury, widow of the ex-Governor of New Hampshire, The lady was 76 years of age, and had the reputation of having been one of the belles of Washington during the Presidency of General Jackson.

A SCOTCH Presbyterian minister addressed a temperance meeting in Edinburgh recently, and in the course of his remarks said that in a recent journey of 5,000 miles in the United States he only saw two persons drunk, and one of them looked very much like a Scotchman. The Edinburghers wouldn't believe him.

THE Springfield Union, in speaking of the children in the mills, says: "Half-starved and over-worked, cuffed and shoved about as though there was no room for them anywhere, they are considerably more in need than the omnibus and car horses of the protection of a society to prevent cruelty to animals. Ten, eleven, twelve hours a day in our mills, and sixteen to eighteen in other countries, is a heavier burden than any such shoulders should carry."

GENERAL N. B. FORREST appeared as a witness in the case in which Mrs. Brinkley is prosecuting a suit for divorce from Mr. Brinkley, a wealthy gentleman of Memphis, Tenn., before Judge Van Brunt, of New York, on Saturday, and in answer to counsel as to how he got his title, said "I got my title in the Confederate army, and was the last man to surrender; I am now the president of a railway company, and am here on business."

ADALBERT, Prince of Prussia, who died recently in Bohemia, married Mlle. Therese Elsler, sister of the noted danseuse, Fanny Elsler, in 1851. Therese was a woman of magnificent proportions and great strength, and used to support her sister in her most difficult poses. She was a thorough artiste herself, and was the instructor of Miss Fanny in much of the art in which she attained such distinction. She was ennobled by the King of Prussia, who conferred upon her the title of Baroness Von Barnim.

IN alluding to the speed of railroad trains, the "Manufacturer" says some of the fatest runs for a distance have been 26 miles in 30 minutes, from Springfield to Hartford; 18 miles in 20 minutes, from Meriden to New Haven; 54 miles in 58 minutes, on the Boston and Albany road. This, then, may be taken as a fair test of American railway speed at its best. The average on the largest roads in England is 43 miles an hour. The speed of the trains on the Great Western road is the greatest of any in the kingdom, and is 51 miles an hour.

SIR JOHN DRUMMOND HAY, the British Envoy at Morocco, got a royal reception on his recent arrival at the capital. Sir John and his suite were met on the Atlantic shore by a Court official and a showy detachment of the royal body guard. He was escorted by them to the northern slopes of the Atlas, and his abode, when he reached the capital, was a palace seated in a vast garden of rich fruit trees. The Sultan gave audience on horseback, itself a striking fact, which might be made the subject of a picture. Clad in flowing snowy robes, and mounted on a grand white Arab, the central figure in the palace Audience Court, the Sultan proffered a hearty welcome to his old "friend and counsellor," rejoiced in the Minister's promotion and declared his friendship for the English.

THIS is a French tragedy: Two partners in the wine trade were in financial difficulties, and many angry interviews occurred between the parties. Wishing to put an end to one of these scenes M. Descazeau was about to withdraw from his partner's presence, when M. Duploux in a frenzy of passion, rushed upon him with a knife and stabbed him in the side. The victim fell, and the assassin stabbed himself three or four times in the abdomen. He then rushed up stairs, opened the window, and after driving the knife up to the hilt through his left cheek, threw himself into the court. A woman employed in the house had heard the noise and rushed out to ascertain its cause just as Duploux was falling. His body struck her and she was felled to the ground. Her left arm was broken and she was otherwise greatly injured. Madame Duploux, a young and pretty woman, also rushed out at this moment, and was so affected by the horrible sight that she is said to have lost her reason.

A BRITISH jury doesn't consider it an act of impropriety for a schoolmaster to kiss a cook, if the cook doesn't object. A Mr. Royston was recently engaged in a school in one of the southern counties of England at a salary of $300 a year, and was discharged without notice or any just or reasonable cause, and he sought to recover damages in one of the civil courts. It was alleged in defence that one of the causes of the dismissal was that Mr. Royston had kissed the cook. The plaintiff, however, denied having positively kissed the cook, but admitted that he tried to do so in the pantry, before the other servants. There was no secret about it; but his employer said "he did not think a man of good character would try to kiss a cook," and thereupon he dismissed the poor pedagogue. The jury, however, saw not in the kissing of a cook the evidence of bad character, and with British gallantry gave the defendant a verdict, saying there was nothing to justify his dismissal. In fact, they rather looked with extra feeling on the dismissed tutor, for they not only awarded him his three months' salary, in lieu of notice, but also $15 he had given to an agent to obtain another situation.

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER
JOS. S. LARE.....E. A. MYERS.

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
115 Wood Street, Corner Virgin Alley

Pittsburgh, Saturday, June 21, 1873.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the Committee held June 7th, 1873, the following was adopted:

Resolved, That the primary meetings of the Democracy of Allegheny county be held in their respective districts on

SATURDAY, JUNE 21ST.

In the country districts, between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock, and in the other districts from 6 to 7 o'clock P. M., and elect two persons to represent said election district in County Convention at the Court House on

TUESDAY, JUNE 24TH,

at 10 o'clock A. M., to select ten (three Senatorial and seven Representative) delegates to the State Convention at Wilkesbarre, to nominate a county ticket, if deemed expedient, and transact such other business as may be brought before the Convention.

Resolved, That in case a change of holding primary meetings in any of the districts be deemed necessary, the Chairman is hereby empowered to make said change, of which due notice shall be given

By order of the Committee.

WM. D. MOORE, Chairman.

MR. DE FRANCE member of the Constitutional Convention is opposed to country editors: he says they are not men of intelligence. He is.

THE *Dispatch*, after complimenting Treasurer MAGEE, says the city debt has increased from five to seven millions within a few months, under his administration.

THE N. Y. *Times* says it may some of these days show some "substantial" reasons for the slavish silence of the Republican Press of Philadelphia concerning its exposures of the ring that rules that city.

IN regard to the recently published charges concerning the mismanagement of the affairs of the Freedmen's Bureau, Gen. O. O. HOWARD says all transactions can be satisfactorily explained. This is all the people ask, so let him begin.

THE Washington *Capital* gives a sad account of the Americans sent out from America to fill places in the Japanese Government, and mentions the case of Mr. E. PESHINE SMITH, who called on the Peruvian Minister in a state of intoxication, improperly attired, and accompanied by a Japanese girl in men's clothes.

THE Pennsylvania Democratic Committee will meet in Philadelphia Thursday, to decide about the time and place for the State Nominating Convention.—*New York Times.*

And so says the Pittsburgh *Chronicle* and the *Leader*. These smart fellows don't appear to know that the Democratic State Committee met June 4th, at Philadelphia, and selected Wilkesbarre as the place, and August 27th, the time, for holding said Convention.

MR. RANDALL, in his capacity as Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee of Pennsylvania, is about to publish a protest against the outrages and usurpations in Louisiana. There cannot be too many of these protests, but we assure Mr. RANDALL that if he favors and defends the extra pay of Congressmen, nothing he can say about Louisiana will carry much weight. The popular mind is not nearly so sensitive to crimes against States as it is to the crime of public theft.—*Buffalo (N. Y.) Courier.*

The *Courier* can rest easy. Mr. RANDALL, as Chairman of the State Committee, will not do anything of the sort.

MR. CORBETT, of Clarion, is one of those members of the Constitutional Convention who is opposed to a just libel law and in favor of the present statute, which muzzles the Press and shields corruptionists and wrong doers. Yesterday he opposed the amendment of Mr. DALLAS, saying, "the people did not ask for any change, but newspaper publishers clamor for it, and that we all know what newspaper publishers are today." The gentleman should remember that the people have not asked for many other things done by the Convention and in fact that the Convention itself was called at the instigation of newspaper publishers whom he affects to despise. It seems strange that lawyers like CORBETT, who claim such latitude for their own tongues are so anxious to impose severe restrictions upon the Press of Pennsylvania, which only asks similar privileges accorded to their brethren in nearly every State in the Union. Messrs. BIDDLE, WOODWARD and LANDIS took the broad, comprehensive and just view of the matter and advocated the removal of the gag for which they deserve the thanks of the Press and honest people everywhere.

ANOTHER MITCHELL DEFENDER.

In addition to the Pittsburgh *Commercial* and the Cincinnati *Times and Chronicle*, Senator MITCHELL now has a third paper, the Philadelphia *Bulletin* to apply the whitewash. It tells us that

He [MITCHELL] admits that he was induced by "domestic difficulties" to leave this State, and he acknowledges that he changed his name, which was JOHN MITCHELL HIPPLE to JOHN HIPPLE MITCHELL. This he did under the influence of intense suffering, and he now regrets it as unnecessary and foolish. But this seems to be the full extent of his fault. * * * Mr. MITCHELL has been cruelly injured, and it is but simple justice to give the widest publicity to the fact that his innocence is now finally established.

"Innocence finally established." Did you ever?

"EARTH'S DESTINY."

Every now and then the public mind is harrowed up, or at least an attempt is made in that direction by some writer who presents "his theory." One will destroy it by fire, after a given number of preliminary disasters. Another will destroy it with water, which is to overwhelm the earth, and exterminate all vegetable and animal life by drowning. Another will destroy it by evaporating all the water; which would of course "dry up" the human, and all other families. Another will destroy it by having all the water soak away and disappear in the thirsty earth. Another will destroy it by the tremendous wipe of some maddened comet's tail. Another will destroy it by a collision with Jupiter, or some other planet, through some imaginary astronomical error of calculation made, by the regulators of planetary movements. All these are philosophers; men who are presumed to have carefully studied the known laws of the Universe, so as to enable them to judge correctly respecting these things, and to offer reliable theories. One serious drawback to the general acceptance of these various theories is, that no two of them agree; and the reason of this appears to be, that each philosopher is also a hobbyist, who, having allowed his mind to dwell strongly upon one particular phenomenon of nature, derives his theroy therefrom, and then endeavors to harmonize therewith all the other laws, or sometimes to ignore them; which is quite as easy. As philosophical baubles calculated to amuse the ignorant or unreflecting, they may answer their purpose; but as carrying any real knowledge to mankind, they are failures. We do not wish to be censorious; but have not those who are to be instructed, a right to demand that their self-elected instructors shall first make themselves thoroughly masters of the themes before they publish their startling lucubrations! Or, else, that they shall endorse them as merely philosophical romances, giving them appropriate titles; such as the romance of the fire-fiend; the romance of the water-devil; or the romance of the air bladder.

The most sublime study in which the human mind can engage, next to the study of GOD, is the study of his works and laws; and there is perhaps no profounder method of arriving at a true knowledge of the dignity and majesty of the Creator, than by obtaining a correct understanding of the laws of His universe. These are ever in harmony, one with another. As Pope truly says:

"All discord, harmony not understood."

Meaning, that apparent discord in nature, arises from the incompleteness of our knowledge respecting the operation of her laws, which may seem to be, but which never can be discordant.

The grandest evidence, to the studious mind, of the existence of a Supreme intellectual governor of creation, is found in the glorious harmony which pervades all the physical laws of the world, and of the Universe, of which our earth, physically, constitutes so small a part. What relative proportion the intellectual manifestations of the human race may bear to those of other spheres, or other conditions of existence, we have no present means of determining. We might offer our "theory," but probably it would render us justly liable to the same sort of mild criticism as that in which we have taken the liberty of indulging. By striking two erroneous theories together we may possibly eliminate a spark of truth; for what is truth, but the pure residuum of exploded error?

Thus if we have one theory that the earth is to be destroyed by fire, and another that is to be destroyed by water, we have only to pit them together and a pleasing equilibrium ensues. If we have one theory that the central heat of the earth is coming up to boil away all the cooler waters which now cover the face of the globe, let up put against it the other theory, that the cooler waters are going down to extinguish all those troublesome internal conflagrations; and we shall have "peace."

When this world was believed to be flat, like a huge pancake, resting upon a turtle's back, men were excusable for promulgating any theory that might seem to be in harmony with such general belief. Why not? So, at present, philosophers are easily excused who originate any theory that harmonizes with prevailing opinion; but if it controverts that, then woe to the philosophical originator. We do not pretend to be a philosopher; though it is our desire to be logical in our statements. "Old probabilities," is probably the most extensive philosopher on our continent, one who takes in at a telegraphic glance more meteorological facts, every day, than any other philosopher who has ever lived; yet his native modesty will not allow even him to prognosticate more than twenty-four or twenty-six hours in advance in regard to the future; "but," our theoretical philosophers may say, "he is only studying the weather, while we are elaborating laws of higher import."

The weather, is indeed apparently a very fickle, though fruitful theme, at first view too changeable and variable for analyzation and classification under strict law; yet the laws which regulate the weather, are as perfect and as permanent as are all the others; and it is not probable that if ten thousand "old probabilities" were to unite in the attempt, that they would ever change one of them. It is the greatest number and various action of the different laws, which establish both the permanence and the variableness which observation has detected. The most that human observation and reason can hope to arrive at in this direction, is a correct knowledge of all the elements which bear upon the problem; and this we believe to be practically attainable, chiefly through intelligently directed meteorological observations, and their careful elaboration and study. The annual revolution of the earth around the sun; the angle of 23½ degrees made by its daily revolution on its own axis; its spherical form; the relative proportions of water and land; the near proximity of the moon, with its power of attraction of gravitation; gravity, itself; heat, electricity, and magnetism; evaporation and condensation; crystalization; chemical action; the configuration of the water, and of the land, both in their plan and topography; the formation of ice from water, and the effect, movement, and final revolution of ice back into water; the atmosphere, with its vapors, fogs, clouds, rains, snow, and hail; its winds, storms, and calms; each one of these, and doubtless other things unenumerated or unknown, enter into the problem of the weather. Each acts according to law; and yet the result does not appear in the shape of a uniformly operating tide-table. Tide is measurably merely the effect of a few of these laws; the chief of which, in causing tidal effects, is the daily revolution of the globe, and the gravity action of the moon and sun; but *weather* is the product of all of them, including also the tidal action.

Seeing that it is thus complicated, and bearing in mind how little the philosophers hitherto, until quite recently, have known concerning its laws; and considering that upon the weather depends the very life of the world, we may be pardoned for suggesting, that instead of issuing theories as to how and when the world is to be destroyed, they would do well to apply to "old probabilities" for positions where they may make and note meteorological observations, in order to ascertain how nature is doing her work in preserving it.

Fortunately, it is not merely a philosophical question; it is that, and more. If the "proper study of mankind is man," the proper study of the laws of the universe is designed to result beneficially to man; and if the knowledge thus acquired may not enable him to control the movements of nature, it may still enable him intelligently to regulate his own.

THE NEW BALLOT BOX.

It is a terrible commentary upon the practical working of our institutions, that the proverbial ingenuity of our people has been directed in the way of the invention of a ballot-box which will be secure against the knavery of the men who may have it in charge. It would appear as if in our large cities, so deep has been the decay of morality, that something of this kind must be resorted to in order to preserve even a faint semblance of purity in our elections.

It is a mortifying reflection that in this country, where we are so much in the habit of boasting of our superiority over all other peoples, we cannot have a fair and honest election. One would imagine that honest men would everywhere cast out the evil-doers who lead in all such schemes; but instead of that we find the President pardoning a scoundrel convicted of a grand election fraud, and that pardon alleged to have been issued on the recommendation of prominent citizens of Philadelphia, whose names have been withheld from the public eye.

MR. MARSTON, the inventor of the patent box, has not got to the very heart of the difficulty yet. The election officers may receive the ballots from the voters and deposit them safely in the box; but if, when the time has arrived to count the vote, the inspector shall read JOHN F. HARTRANFT when CHARLES R. BUCKALEW is printed on the ballot he reads from, and when this is done many thousand times, we think money laid out to purchase the patent safety ballot boxes had as well be appropriated to some other purpose.

Any measure which may be originated to preserve the purity of elections which falls short of the election of honest election officers, must fail in the accomplishment of its purpose. Give us honest and intelligent election officers, and the old ballot boxes will answer every purpose; with knaves or fools in charge, the greatest collateral care will be of no avail.

PROVE IT, PROVE IT.

This is the burden of the *Commercial's* song whenever a charge is made of any nature against the ring. It ignores the very existence of such an organization, it claims the party to be pure and clean, exempt even from the ordinary faults and foibles which cling to parties long in the possession of power. When it was charged that ROBERT W. MACKEY would be nominated for State Treasurer and Judge PAXSON of Philadelphia for Supreme Judge by manipulation and arrangement, the *Commercial* says prove it, and if any fraud is practiced the courts are open. The Philadelphia journals announce the fact that Judge PAXON will receive the unanimous vote of the delegation from that city, which of course will also go for Mr. MACKEY for State Treasurer although not instructed; so the Allegheny delegation, forced through under the personal supervision and efforts of that brilliant schemer, and composed of his body guard, they will of course do his bidding. Yet the *Commercial* would have us believe they are an independent lot of braves uncommitted to any man or any arrangement. The Philadelphia *Press* speaking of Judge PAXSON innocently remarks.

He is boldly charged with being a party to the renomination of Robert W. Mackey as State Treasurer, but, we are assured, without justice. Having known him for many years, we are loth to credit an accusation which would, most undoubtedly, defeat his election. Mr. Mackey ought to withdraw from the contest, if he desires to promote the harmony of the Republican party. Nobody can read the Republican papers of the interior without seeing that if he is forced on the ticket there will be a revolt. *This year at least there is no necessity for forcing objectionable nominations*; and this year, we believe, such a policy will be resisted at any cost. We have not the slightest personal objection to Mr. Mackey, and never had. He has many excellent traits and many friends, but he is identified with a system that must end. The outgrowth of practices never known in the better days of the old Whig and Democratic parties, it has culminated into a vast corruption fund, and now that the State Treasurer is by constitutional amendment made elective to get rid of this very system, it would be simply an insult to the people to put up a candidate who may be said to be completely identified with it. Mr. Mackey would do a graceful thing by respecting this fact, and by assisting in a nomination for State Treasurer who will begin a new financial administration.

LIBEL LAW.

The section passed by a meagre majority in the Constitutional Convention in relation to the Press and the law of libel, is a slight improvement over the old one, but the introduction of the word "negligently" was unnecessary and may be so construed as to embarrass the disproof of malice. The section reads after declaring the freedom of the Press, etc., as follows:

"No conviction shall be had on any prosecution for the publication of papers relating to the official conduct of officers or men in a public capacity, or to any other matter proper for public investigation or information, where the fact that such publication was not maliciously or negligently made, shall be established to the satisfaction of the jury, and in all indictments for libels the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the facts under the direction of the Court, as in other cases."

NOT SO.

The N. Y. *Tribune* commenting upon the reform necessary in this State and the control exercised by the general government on State Elections, says of the Pennsylvania elections of October last:

There the frauds were so audacious and so extensive that the respectable portion of the party that profited by them were shocked and outraged. There is no partisan politician so brazen, no organ so shameless as to deny the extent and audacity of these crimes, and yet the only person convicted of fraud was pardoned in a fortnight by President GRANT.

The Pittsburgh *Commercial* does deny there were any frauds practiced or crimes committed, but says if there were any why not apply to the court for the remedy?

THE Philadelphia *Ledger* has this in regard to Radical management in the South:

We see it stated in semi-official form, in the columns of the New York *Express* (though we do not know that the figures given are to be accepted as reliable financial information or as simply political capital) that the debt of Louisiana has increased from $14,347,051, what it was in 1868, to $41,194,475 in 1871. South Carolina is put down as having increased in the same time from $4,407,938 to $29,138,914, Arkansas from $4,038,952 to $19,761,265, and Florida from $528,856 to $13,797,737. The aggregate of debts, according to these figures, of the four States named, was $23,320,817 in 1868, and now, according to the same data, amount to $103,912,189, being an increase in three years of $80,591,372. This is not saying much in the way of economy for Northern management in Southern States—the present Governors there being men from the Northern States. A further exhibit of figures in reference to the four States named shows that while in ten years the area of improved land had diminished nearly one-fourth in 1870, the value depreciated some $290,000,000. The loss does not include slaves in this statement. Taxation was increased in proportion to the inability to stand it, and was $6 a head for every person in the community. For example, the local taxes in 1860 in Louisiana were $4,960,780, against $7,006,732 in 1870; in South Carolina $1,289,386, against $2,767,675 in 1870; in Arkansas, $635,393, against $2,866,810 in 1870; and in Florida, $159,124, against $496,106 in 1870. The total in 1860 was $7,035,683, against $13,191,403 in 1870, being an excess in 1870 of $6,155,720. Under the situation of affairs presented by these figures, there is no wonder that enterprise throughout the South is crushed and industry oppressed to a degree that not only deters immigration but frightens away population.

A correspondent of the London *Wine Trade Review* writing from Champagne, after a careful examination of the most trustworthy accounts from all quarters, says that two-thirds of the champagne crop has been annihilated, and that the loss may be still greater in consequence of the dangerous contingencies of the remaining months preceding the vintage. In consequence of this state of affairs, the *Wine Trade Review* says that wines in bottle as well as wines in wood have increased largely in price. That journal says a contemporary, is certainly not well informed of the capacities of this country for making up deficiencies in the champagne grape crop, or it would not have ventured to predict a rise in price on account of the failure of the grape in France. There was an enormous crop of apples in New Jersey last year, and there need be no increase in the price of champagne in this country as long as the cider of that crop remains unconsumed.

CHADWICK VS. THE CITY.

Equalization Before the Courts.

AFFIDAVITS AND COUNTER-AFFIDAVITS.

Argument Postponed Till To-Day.

At the opening of the Common Pleas Court yesterday morning a large throng of spectators filled the space outside the bar. Inside the railing quite a number of the legal fraternity occupied seats. Judges Sterrett and Stowe mounted the bench at ten o'clock, and Court was declared in session. The day had been fixed for the argument before Judges Sterrett and Stowe, on the application made on behalf of Mr. Samuel Chadwick, for a preliminary injunction restraining the City Treasurer from collecting taxes under the equalized assessment, but owing to the unavoidable absence from the city of Mr. S. Schoyer, *Jr.*, one of the plaintiff's counsel, it was agreed to postpone argument until this morning. In the meantime the affidavits and counter-affidavits in the case were directed to be read.

PLAINTIFF'S AFFIDAVIT.

Mr. Burgwin led off with the affidavit of plaintiff, which covers about forty pages of closely-written legal cap. It recites that affiant resides on a farm of fifty-four acres in the Twenty-first ward, which he inherited from his father, and which he has occupied for twenty-five years as a farm—the only means of maintaining himself and family. That he lives in a farming and rural region, two miles and a half from East Liberty, the nearest railroad station; that the farm is unlevel and broken, with not more than one acre of level ground on it; that it is unsuitable for sub-division into lots; that the Board of Revision have assessed the property at $3,000 per acre, and that neither the City Assessor, the Board, nor any Committee thereof, came upon affiant's farm at any time to inspect it and fix its value; that the sum so fixed was fixed by the City Assessor, as he believes, and said assessment is unjust, and but $1,000 less than that placed on other property eligibly situated on Fifth avenue, while the farm of Mr. R. B. Phillips, on Squirrell-hill, in the Twenty-second ward, much more eligibly situated is assessed at only $800 per acre. He also swears that his adjoining neighbor has for two years past vainly endeavored to effect a sale at $750 per acre. He believes he could not rent his farm for more than seven hundred dollars per year. He also believes the assessments in the Twenty first ward to be greatly unjust, and appearances are in many cases that it would be impossible for the persons assessed to pay their taxes on one-tenth of the valuations which will compel them to part with their property. He knows of no way by which he can use his farm to support his family and pay his taxes out of the proceeds, and that his assessment practically amounts to a

CONFISCATION OF HIS PROPERTY.

That a general necessity to sell will stagnate the market, so as to prevent sales being made at all. He also believes the valuations in the Twenty-second ward to be grossly unjust and oppressive for similar reasons as those given above. He calls attention to the fact that the assessments are burdensome to the country wards, while largely reducing the taxation in the old wards, as in the case of the Opera houses on Diamond street and Fifth avenue, which are assessed $40,000 apiece, and he is informed and believes the New Opera House is larger than the other, and cost vastly more. He also states that the valuation in the Second ward has been reduced $600,000 below the triennial valuation, and he believes a very large reduction has have been made in all the old wards of the city. He further states that these disparities are so great that the evil is beyond remedy, and there can be no just collection of taxes this year; that no opportunity has been given him to examine the books of the Board; wherefore he cannot particularly specify the discrepancies as he otherwise might. He believes that the reports of committees were adopted without examination, and that a large amount of property was left unassessed by the board and was assessed by the city-assessor. He thinks the Board of Appeals insufficient to right these wrongs for many reasons, among which are the extent of the erroneous valuations and the difficulty experienced by individuals getting a careful hearing before the Board.

"GROSS DISCRIMINATION."

The next affidavit was that of J. G. Fulton, a member of the Board of Revision. He charged that there was gross discriminations against property in the new wards; that the assessments in the Second ward had been reduced about $600,000 below the triennial assessment and that the valuations in that ward were lower than in the Third and Fourth wards; that the assessments in all the old wards had been reduced, while those in the new wards had been increased; that there have been changes made by the Assessor after the valuations had been fixed by the Board; that although a member of the Board, had been refused access to the Assessor's books, in order to make a general examination of assessments. He further averred that most of the reports of the wards were adopted as a whole, after a few items had been read, and that in other instances the reports were not read at all. He averred that there had been unjust discriminations against property in the new wards, and mentioned the Opera House property, Monongahela House, Central Hotel and other property in support of the averment, that the committee on the ward where he resided fixed the valuation of his mother's property at $84,000, but the Assessor, on his own motion, had increased the amount to $112,000.

The affidavit of Wm. Alexander, of the Twenty-third ward, also a member of the Board of Revision, was next read. He averred that there were

INACCURACIES IN THE ASSESSMENTS

on property in that ward, and that in one one instance a discrimation of one thousand dollars per acre had been made on property which was separated only by a board fence.

The affidavit of W. H. Brown, of the Twenty-third ward, set forth that he owns about one hundred and thirty-eight acres of land, most of which lies on top of a very high ridge running down precipitously on one side of Nine Mile Run, and on the other to the Monongahela river; that his residence cost much less than $25,000, and that he did not believe it added $15,000 to the cash value of the whole property; that in his opinion $250 an acre would be a high cash valuation for the property as a whole, and that it would not bring that if offered for sale; that the City Assessor, without going upon the land or knowing anything as to its location or condition, appraised the land at $2,500 per acre and the residence at $60,000; that if this appraisement was not willfully and corruptly made it betrays such gross

IGNORANCE AND CARELESSNESS

in the performance of official duty as to be equivalent to the same thing, that the appraisement on the land was reduced by the Board of Revision from $335,000 to $75,000 and that on the mansion from $60,000 to $30,000; that such assessments are now twice the cash value of the property.

The affidavit of Wm. Ward, a resident of the Eighth ward sets forth that he owns eight lots on Cliff street and Webster avenue; that these lots stand assessed at $32,000; that the property is not worth $8,000, and that he will take $7,500 for it.

The affidavit of T. M. Carnegie set forth that the lower Union Mills in the Twelfth ward were sold about the beginning of the year 1873 for $239,000.

The affidavit of Madison Bailey, of the Fourteenth ward, sets forth that his property is assessed at $72,000; that he would take $50,000 for it, and that he does not believe he could obtain that amount.

The next affidavit was that of Edward Taylor, of the Twenty-second ward. It sets forth that affiant owns twenty-four acres of land in that ward; that it has been assessed at one thousand dollars per acre; that the assessment is grossly excessive; that he does not believe the property would bring in cash more than half what it is assessed at if put in the market now; that he was assessed for three acres of land he never owned.

Aaron Remir, owner of property in the Nineteenth ward, deposed that he owned seven and one-acres; that the property is assessed at $60,000; that the assessment is

OUTRAGEOUSLY UNJUST;

that the assessment is in excess of that of better property in the same ward; that it amounts to $8,000 per acre, and that he would be glad to sell on long time at $2,500 per acre.

D. H. Frœlich, of the Twenty-second ward, deposed that his wife is owner of ninety acres of ground in the Twenty-second ward, of broken and uneven value; that it has been assessed at $3,000 per acre; that he and his wife are willing to take $2,000 per acre, and that any assessment over that amount is unjust and oppressive.

Affidavits of similar import were read as follows: Frank Rahn, George Cook, Twenty-first ward; David B. Morrison, Twenty-second ward; S. B. Ross, Twenty-first ward; Jacob Hartman, Twenty-first ward; N. B. Hatch, Attorney in Fact for E. W. H. and M. E. Schenley; George Wilkinson, Twenty-first ward, and Benjamin E Miller, of the Twenty first ward. Mr. Miller in his affidavit sets forth the manner in which the Board of Revision conducted business; that he has no hesitation in saying that the Board of Revision, as a Board, had no knowledge of the values affixed in all the wards, by the sub-committees, and that they did not systematically examine the report of the Assessor, except in a few instances at first, before the plan of the appointment of Committees was adopted, and after the appointment of Committees they ceased to examine they reports of the Assessor and left it all to the Committee; that the figures of the Committee of the Ward, and adopted by the Board, have been

CHANGED BY THE CITY ASSESSOR

or some other person without authority. Instances of changes are given as follows:

James Bryar, eighteen acres, assessed at $80,000. changed to $126,000; R E. Breed, fifteen acres, assessed at $60,000, changed to $105,000; Robert Bailey, house, assessed at $10,000, changed to $12,000; Moses Dupine, assessed at $9,000, changed to $12,000; brick house, owned by same, assessed at $2,000, changed to $3,000; E. Dithridge, nine and four-fifth acres of land, assessed at $50,000, changed to $78,000; James Littell, two and three-quarter acres, assessed at $12,000, changed to $16,500; John P. Pears, four and three-quarter acres, assessed at $37,000, changed to $47,500; affiant knows these changes were made because they were taken from the Assessor's books. The affiant said that he had been Assessor in the Twenty-first Ward, and knows the value of property throughout the ward; that he had no hesitation in saying that the assessments in the ward are unjust and oppressive, and that the prices affixed are far beyond any sum that could be realized at cash purchase.

COUNTER-AFFIDAVITS.

After the reading of the affidavits on the part of the complainants had been concluded, F. M. Magee, Esq., proceeded to read a number on the part of respondents, from which we make the following abstracts:

AFFIDAVIT OF CITY CONTROLLER M'GOWAN.

R. J. M'Gowan, Controller of the City of Pittsburgh, resists the motion of plaintiff for a preliminary injunction, and says first that the interest on the debt of the city of Pittsburgh, including the railroad, water and street improvement indebtedness is $223,238 69.

That the above interest is principally raised by taxation. That the current expenses of the city, excluding interest on debt, amount to some sixty thousand dollars per month, which is also raised principally by taxation.

That should the assessments made by the Board of Revision be set aside, the city will be put to great loss and damage; that, in the opinion of affiant, the city of Pittsburgh will be irreparably injured in its financial standing, credit and resources; that it will be impossible to make new assessments so as to collect the taxes in the time prescribed by law; that unless the taxes for the year 1873 are collected on the equalized valuations as ascertained by the Board of Revision, subject to appeal where complaints are made, it will be impossible to collect them at all; that it is at least six months work, as he is informed, for the Assessor to properly assess the property in the city subject to taxation; that unless these taxes are collected,

THE CITY WILL BE PRACTICALLY BANKRUPT,

being unable to meet its standing obligations, not to speak of current expenditures; that there is not money on hand sufficient to pay the interest on the bonded indebtedness of the city; that in case this interest is not paid, the bonds will be depreciated in value, thereby ruining many people who have invested in them as a safe and sure security, and render the city liable to innumerable suits at law in the Federal and State courts, besides other annoyances too numerous to mention.

TOO LATE TO MAKE A NEW ASSESSMENT.

The affidavit of C. L. Magee, city-treasurer, recites that he believes the charge of the plaintiff's affidavit, alleging illegal acts of the City Assessor and Board of Revision, to be untrue. It is now too late in the year to make a new assessment, and if the taxes are not collected as now levied, it will be impossible to carry on the city government for the ensuing year. He refers to the bonus issued for water-works, etc., and says the interest on them is payable semi-annually, and if the taxes be not collected under the present assessment the interest cannot be paid, other bonds necessary to carry on these almost indispensible improvements

cannot be sold at all, and the work must be suspended.

AFFIDAVIT OF CITY ASSESSOR PHELPS.

The affidavit of Mr. T. H. Phelps, City assessor, was next read. It traverses the complainant's entire bill, and specifically denies the allegations made by plaintiff, and the averment is made that the Board of Revision properly performed their duties. The affiant asserts and avers the following as some among the the numerous reasons why plaintiff should not have the injunction prayed for:

1. Affiant is advised and verily believes that the Councils of the City of Pittsburgh have, under the laws of this State, the sole and exclusive jurisdiction and authority over the assessments of property, and levying and collecting taxes for city purposes on such assessments, and that Courts have no power to interfere with the same, unless the discretion and authority vested in the Councils by law s fraudently abused.

Affiant further swears that from all the information he can obtain the cash value of plaintiff's property, as ascertained by the Board of Revision, is nearly correct. The plaintiff is the owner of fifty-four acres of ground situated in the Twenty-first ward, Pittsburgh; that upon information and belief, affiant supposes the same to be worth some $3,000 per acre. That under section 2d of the equalization ordinance, (see Exhibit "B" of plaintiff's bill) it is made the duty of all owners of property, or their representatives, to examine the property on the list furnished by the assessor, and they shall then proceed to affix their actual cash value of the property owned by them, according to the best of their judgment and belief. This list, with the actual cash value, shall be returned to the City Assessor, &c.

The plaintiff in this case claims to be a good and law-abiding citizen of the city, yet he returned his property to the City Assessor and fixed the actual cash value at $130 per acre, or a total of $7 020 for fifty four acres. This property had been assessed for county purposes at about $1,200. Your affiant says that plaintiff has the reputation in this community of being

AN HONEST MAN,

which reputation affiant believes is deserved; but affiant alleges that the return of plaintiff, had it not been made by a man of such reputation, would be considered a fraud, that returning his property at $130 per acre was in law a fraudulent invasion of the laws of the city—made with the purpose and intent of depriving the city of a large amount of money to which it was legally entitled. Your affiant avers that said return was made by said plaintiff, as affiant believes, under the hope and supposition that it would be overlooked and he would be compelled to pay less taxes than he has ever heretofore paid, as dividing the cash value of the property as returned by plaintiff, by the common divisor ascertained by the Board of Revision, would make his taxable valuation much less than under the old system. That, as a matter of fact, this

SHARP PRACTICE

was very nearly successful—plaintiff's property being the last piece of property assessed by the Board of Revision for the Twenty-first ward—it was entered and the book nearly added up and finished before it was detected in the aforesaid attempt to lower the valuation of his property.

Affiant further swears, that should the assessments made by the Board of Revision be set aside, the city will be put to great loss and damage; that, in the opinion of affiant, the city of Pittsburgh will be irreparably injured in its financial standing, credit and resources; that it will be impossible to make new assessments so as to collect the taxes in the time prescribed by law; that unless the taxes levied for the year 1873 are collected on the equalized valuation as ascertained by the Board of Revision, subject to appeal in cases where complaints are made, it will be impossible to collect them at all; that it is at least six months work for the assessor to properly assess the property in the city subject to taxation; that unless these taxes are collected the city will be practically bankrupt, being unable to meet its standing obligations, not to speak of current expenditures; that there is

NO MONEY ON HAND

sufficient to pay the interest on the bonded indebtedness of the city; that in case this interest is not paid, the bonds will be depreciated in value, thereby ruining many people who have invested in them as a safe and sure security, and render the city liable to innumerable suits at law in the Federal and State Courts, besides other annoyances too numerous to mention.

Affiant therefore prays that the prayer of the petitioner be refused for want of equity.

THE "FATHER OF EQUALIZATION."

The next affidavit read was that of Ex-Mayor McCarthy, as the "Father of Equalization." It recites the history of equalization, and adds that should the Court set aside the equalization ordinance and the proceedings under it, the City Assessor would be compelled, as a conscientious officer and honest man, under his oath to assess the property for taxable purposes at what he considers it would sell for, upon which he would be compelled to lay a mileage which would result in a revenue of about four millions of dollars, or much more than is necessary for the purposes of the city, and which in reality would amount to a practical confiscation of a large amount of property, that the only thing that relieves him from the unpleasant duty is the act of 1872, which plaintiff says was prematurely acted upon, and which he seeks by this proceeding to have set aside.

The Chairman of the Board of Revision also files an affidavit that the Board did examine all returns of valuations, and went over the lists of all property as furnished by the City Assessor. He also relates their manner of fixing the magical figure "9" and states that though

THERE MIGHT HAVE BEEN ERRORS,

the board endeavored to faithfully perform its duties.

An affidavit, signed by Messrs. Alexander Speer, Chas. W. Lewis, Daniel Wenke S. McIlhenny and James Larimer, all members of the Board, concluded the documentary evidence prepared for Court.

THE ARGUMENT TO DAY.

The argument on the motion will be heard this morning at ten o'clock. Messrs. Burgwin, Schoyer and Marshall will appear for plaintiff, and Messrs. Shiras, F. M. Magee, D. T. Watson and City Attorney Bigelow for the defendants.

SUICIDES.

A. D. Wheelock, a physician of Albany, N. Y., for some time past has been paying attention to Miss Ruth Smith, at St. Johnsville. Her parents objected to the suit on the ground that Mr. Wheelock was a married man. Yesterday proceedings for divorce were commenced, on hearing which Miss Smith took poison and died. When Wheelock heard of her death he also poisoned himself.

David Moore, brewer, an old resident of Wheeling, shot himself through the right temple on Tuesday night, and died at six o'clock this morning. The cause of the deed was his inability to collect money due him.

FOREIGN.

ENGLAND.

Arrival of the Shah of Persia—A Brilliant Reception Accorded Him.

LONDON, June 28.—6 P. M.—The Shah of Persia landed in England to-day, and arrived in London this evening. He is now passing through the city attended by a brilliant suite and escorted by a military and civic procession of extraordinary splendor. Immense crowds are collected to witness the spectacle, and the enthusiasm is unbounded.

Severe Storm.

A heavy rain storm prevails in the southern portion of England to-day.

The Oriental Topographical Corps.

A correspondent from Jerusalem states that a geological plate just completed by the Oriental Topographical Corps, now engaged in making surveys and sketches of Bible lands, shows that the exposed and skull shaped line of the upper strata of the hill outside of the gate of Damascus and near the north wall of Jerusalem, is strongly suggestive of Golgotha, the place of skulls. This supports the theory of this hill being Calvary. Oriental Topographical corps have arranged by means of a telegraph from Joppa to Jerusalem for accurate barometic notification of altitudes on the coast between the Mediterranian and the Dead Sea.

The Case of the Bank Forgers.

McDonnell and other bank forgers were brought before the Mayor to-day. The attorney for the crown took occasion to make suitable acknowledgement of the services of Schenck, American Minister, and of the authorities at New York, in securing the extradition of McDonnell, and the forwarding the ends of justice. All the papers in the case not having come to hand, the case was again adjourned.

The Proposed Strike.

At a meeting of the building operatives last evening, it was resolved to adhere to the demand for an advance of one half d, an hour, and if the Master Builders refuse to increase, they are asked then to strike.

HANANA.

Soldiers Surprised.

HAVANA, June 16.—A detachment of ninety soldiers was surprised by the insurgents under Sangali, near Yucatan and forty killed, including the commanding officer.

ONTARIO.

A Large Fire

UXBRIDGE, ONT., June 16.—A fire tonight destroyed the Anglo American Hotel, Crawford's livery stables, McDonald's jewelry store, and a number of dwellings, together with a large stock of lumber and cord wood. The loss is $40,000. Insurance not stated.

Constitutional Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, June 18, 1773.

The article on the Declaration of Rights was resumed yesterday afternoon on second reading, the question being upon the amendments of Messrs. Dallas and Hay to the section relating to the freedom of the press. The discussion was conducted mainly upon Mr. Dallas's amendment, which was supported by Messrs. Dodd, Biddle, Woodward, H. G. Smith, Dallas and Broomall, and was opposed by Messrs. Corbett, Gibson and MacVeagh. Modifications of the amendments were offered and advocated by Messrs. Cochran, Landis, H. W. Palmer, Hay, Newlin Broomall, and W. H. Smith. The amendment, after being somewhat modified to meet the various objections, was rejected by ayes 32, nays 71.

Mr. Broomall subsequently renewed his amendment, with a modification limiting it to criminal prosecutions. In this form it was agreed to, by ayes 53, noes, 48. The section as amended was passed. It provides, after declaring the freedom of the press, etc., as follows. "No conviction shall be had on any prosecution for the publication of papers relating to the official conduct of officers or men in a public capacity, or to any other matter proper for public investigation or information, where the fact that such publication was not maliciously or negligently made, shall be established to the satisfaction of the jury, and in all indictments for libels the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the facts under the direction of the court, as in other cases."

The remaining sections were passed without material amendment, as heretofore published.

Adjourned.

This morning, at the regular hour, the Convention was called to order, the President pro tem, Mr. Walker, in the chair.

The Convention took up the article on Legislature, commencing with the eighteenth section, the previous sections having been acted upon on second reading.

Sec 18. The State be divided into fifty Senatorial districts, of compact contiguous territory, as equal in population as possible, each district be entitled to elect one Senator, and no county be divided in the formation of a district, unless such county is entitled to two or more members by possessing a population exceeding one senatorial ratio and three fifths of a second ratio, and no county or city shall be entitled to more than one-sixth of the whole number of members.

Mr. John Price Witherill, of Philadelphia, moved to strike out the last sentence, and no county or city shall be entitled to more than one-sixth of the whole number of members.

A vote was taken on Mr. Witherill's motion and it was lost—ayes, 49; nays, 4.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17, 1873.

In the afternoon session of the Constitutional Convention was resumed the sixth section guaranteeing the right of trial by jury.

Mr. Newlin renewed his amendment allowing parties to waive jury trial by referring the law and facts to the Court for decision, and permitting three-fourths verdicts in civil cases. After discussion, participated in by Messrs. Hazzard, Calvin, Wright, Bartholemew, Boyd, Turrell and Beebe in favor of portions of the amendment, and Messrs. Bigler, Clark and Darlington in opposition, the proposition was voted down.

An amendment by Mr. Campbell, to modify or abolish the Grand Jury in all cases, was also rejected. The section was then passed.

The seventh section, relating to freedom of the press, was discussed till adjournment, upon an amendment offered by Mr. Dallas, to substitute for the latter half of the section the following: "All papers relating to the conduct of men in public capacity, or to any other matter proper for public investigation or information, shall be privileged, and no recovery or conviction shall be had in any suit or prosecution, civil or criminal, for the publication thereof, where the fact that such publication was not maliciously made shall be established to the satisfaction of the jury." The foregoing differs from Mr. Dallas' original amendment, voted down in Committee of the Whole, in that the burden of disproving malice is thrown upon the publisher instead of requiring the prosecutor to prove malice in the publication. The original amendments prohibited recovery or conviction, except where such paper shall have been maliciously published, and malice shall not be presumed from the fact of publication.

Mr. Dallas, in the course of his argument in favor of the amendment, said he had yielded to this modification of it to meet what seemed to be a general objection on the part of many members.

Mr. Defrance opposed the proposition; as he believed it to be one exclusively for the Legislature. No action was taken. Adjourned.

This morning the Convention was called to order by the President pro tem., Judge Walker.

Mr. Bigler, of Clearfield, offered a resolution, which was agreed to, that committee of——members be appointed by the President to consider and report at an early day as to the time and manner of submitting the amended Constitution for ratification by the people.

The Convention proceeded with the article on declaration of rights, the seventh section, relating to the law of libel, being under consideration, with Mr. Dallas' amendment.

Mr. Landis, of Blair, argued in favor of the amendment. Mr. Dodd, of Venango, felt that there should be additional safeguards for the press; while he preferred an amendment of a slightly different nature, he could support the one presented by the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Dallas.

Mr. Corbett, of Clarion, opposed the proposed measure, and believed the section reported by the Committee was sufficient for the protection of the press. The people did not ask for any change, but newspaper publishers clamor for it. We all know what newspaper publishers are to-day. Their journals are filled with matter for which they do not consider themselves responsible.

Mr. Biddle, of Philadelphia, believed that the true value of our institutions consist in a most rigid, searching scrutiny into the conduct of our private servants. The newspaper is the advocate of the people. Its office is one of the highest importance. It is the instructor of and the defender of the liberties of the people. It deserves such protection as we can give it against the persecutions of malicious persons, whose wrong doings it has exposed to light, to public condemnation.

Mr Woodward, of Philadelphia, thought the proposed amendment would infuse a valuable element into the law regarding libel, therefore he would support it. Probably no man on the floor had been abused so much by the press as he had been, but he could heartily do it the justice claimed for it in this amendment. If people lived properly and acted rightly in their positions in life, there would be no need of exposing them in the newspapers. If an honest man was libelled he could and would live it down in the estimation of all good people.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16, 1873.

At half past ten o'clock this morning, the Convention was called to order by the Chief Clerk, the President, Mr. Meredith, being detained at home by indisposition. A note was read from Mr. Meredith, requesting the Convention to elect as President *pro tem.*, John H. Walker, of Erie. George V. Lawrence, of Washington, was nominated, but the latter was withdrawn. Judge Walker was chosen by a unanimous vote.

Mr. S. A. Purviance, of Allegheny, sent up the following resolution, which was read and laid on the table:

Resolved, That the Committee on Election and Suffrage is instructed to report the following, to be submitted to the people as a separate amendment to the Constitution: "The Legislature shall by a general law, regulate the sale of vigous, malt and fermented liquors, but the sale of distilled spirituous liquors, except for medicinal and manufacturing purposes, is hereby prohibited;" the prohibition to take effect one year after the adopting of the amendment.

The Convention then took up the second reading of the article reported from committee of the whole on the Declaration of Rights. Various amendments were offered to all of the following sections, but they were rejected and the sections adopted as read.

That the great essential principles of liberty and free government may be recognized and unalterably established, we do declare that—

SECTION 1. All men are born equally free and independent, and have certain inherent and indefeasible rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, and acquiring, possessing and protecting property and reputation, and of pursuing their own happiness.

SEC. 2. That all power is inherent in the people. All free governments are founded on their authority, instituted for their peace, safety and happiness, and for the advancement of these ends they have at all times an inalienable and indefeasible right to alter, reform or abolish their government in such manner as they think proper.

SEC. 3. All men have the natural and indefeasible right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own conscience. No man can of right be compelled to attend, erect or support any place of worship, or to maintain any ministry against his consent; no human authority can in any case whatever control or interfere with the rights of conscience; no preference shall ever be given by law to any religious establishment or modes of worship.

SEC. 4. That no person who acknowledges the being of God and a future state of rewards and punishments shall, on account of his religious sentiments, be disqualified to hold any office or place of profit or trust under this commonwealth.

SEC. 5. That elections shall be free and equal; no power, civil or military, shall at any time interfere to prevent a free exercise of the right of suffrage.

SEC 6. That the trial by jury shall be as heretofore, and the right thereby remain inviolate—was read.

Mr. Newton, of Philadelphia, moved to strike out all after the words "shall," and insert "remain inviolate, but may be warned by parties, and the cause shall be decided by the Court in the manner to be prescribed by law. In civil cases three-fourths of the jury may find a verdict after such length of deliberation as may be required by law.

Mr. Newlin then proceeded to advocate his proposition. During his remarks he read several letters from distinguished jurists in Maryland, Vermont, Wisconsin and other States, in support of the arguments advanced on the subject.

PLUCKY PIGTAILS.

Strike of the Chinese at Beaver Falls.

Chow Hong Discharged Yesterday Morning—Ninety-Nine Celestials of the Two Hundred Employed by the Cutlery Company Revolt Against the Authority of Ah Poy, and Resolve to Follow the Fortunes of His Rival, Chow Hong—The Citizens Raise a Subscription to Send Them Away—Arrival of the Celestials at Midnight at the Union Depot en Route to New Orleans—Great Excitement Over the Eve at Among the Citizens of Beaver Falls.

Not since Chinese labor was introduced at Beaver Falls has such an intense excitement prevailed in that community than was exhibited all day yesterday, and it was not until the departure of the Erie Express, due in this city at 10:43 P. M. last night, that any signs of abatement became apparent. Our readers will remember the statement in Monday's POST touching the disagreement of the two interpreters Ah Poy and Chow Hong, and the consequent discharge of thirty of the latter's adherents. The trouble was over the contract made by the Company with the Chinese, under the terms of which opium-smoking and gambling were strictly prohibited. Chow Hong tolerated both these practices, but Ah Poy reported the names of the offenders to the Superintendent. Much bad blood was exhibited on both sides, and violence on one occasion resorted to, as detailed by us in Monday's issue.

Yesterday morning Chow Hong was notified that the Company would hereafter dispense with his services. He immediately quit the works, and returned to his quarters. The citizens who had been expecting such a result crowded to see him, and assure him of their sympathy and co-operation. For some hours, we are informed, the fact of his dismissal was kept a secret from the Chinese workmen, many of whom were known to be his personal followers, and opposed to the authority of Ah Poy. Gradually, however, the news spread and at first exciting comment, gradually grew into a feeling of intense indignation, which culminated in the revolt of a large number of the Celestials, who left the work and joined Chow Hong, declaring their determination to follow him wherever he went. Chow Hong advised them, but in vain, to return to work. They were firm, and loud in their expressions of detestation at the conduct of Ah Poy, whom they pronounced a cheat and a robber.

In the meantime an informal meeting of citizens was held, and it was resolved to start a subscription to furnish the strikers with means to quit town. The latter were willing to go wherever Chow Hong went, and he, on the advice of the townspeople, decided to start at once for Pittsburgh and thence go via Cincinnati to New Orleans, where there was prospect of employment. A special telegram to THE POST from Beaver Falls apprized us of the fact that the plucky pigtails would leave at 10 o'clock by the Erie Express. A reporter was dispatched to Allegheny to board the train on its arrival there. Promptly at 11:30 the train arrived and our reporter through the courtesy of Conductor Flint was shown through the care where the Chinese were quartered, until he reached the seat where Chow Hong was reclining calmly smoking a cigarette and playing with his fan. On introducing himself, Chow Hong expressed his readiness to communicate all information that might be desired. In response to interrogatories, the leader of the revolt stated that he was not responsible for the strike; that he had advised his followers to remain at work. They refused, and clamored to follow him. He says that Ah Poy, in the capacity of Treasurer, had acted dishonestly, and that before many days a large majority of the Chinese still working for the Cutlery Company will strike if Ah Poy is continued in authority. He proposes journeying to New Orleans, and endeavoring to get work on the Louisiana plantations. If not successful, he and his party will make their way to California. He is not aware that one hundred Chinese are coming from California to take their places.

The entire party are physically fine specimens of their race; exhibit the utmost unconcern for the future, laughing and joking, as if to-morrow would take care of itself, and evince the most implicit confidence in Chow Hong.

During the entire afternoon yesterday and up to a late hour last night great excitement pervaded Beaver Falls. Everybody was on the streets, and toward the time for the departure of the train congregated about the station to see the Celestials depart. Beyond the sportive exclamations of the gamins and boys of "Good bye, pigtails," "take care of your cue," "bye-bye, Johnnie," and the like addressed to the Chinamen, all of which were taken in good part by the Celestials there was no disorder. All were rejoiced that the question of cheap labor was approaching solution in such an unexpected manner, and many were the expressions of mutual congratulation over the glad event. It is stated that fully one half of the Orientals remaining are in sympathy with Chow Hong, and will strike unless Ah Poy is removed, or if the latter plays any further pranks of the character that led to the hegira of C. H. and his ninety-nine comrades.

Chief of Police Gillison, lately of Mayor Blachmore's force, had a posse at hand to quell any disturbance, but their services were not needed.

—Since the above was written Chow Hong and party have chartered a car for Cincinnati, and will leave for that city this morning. They were quartered in the emigrant depot all night, and when our reporter visited them, at three o'clock this morning, the effluvia from their bodies, as they lay or sat in all sorts of attitudes in a small illy-ventilated room, suggested anything else than otto of roses.

Drowned in a Pond.

Yesterday morning Coroner West held an inquest on the body of Caspar Foegel, who was drowned the evening before in Succop's pond in the Twenty-second ward. Deceased was bathing in the pond and after swimming for some time suddenly disappeared. His companions thought that he had gone away, but discovering his clothes on the bank, led them to search for him. His body was found about an hour afterward, lying on the bottom of the pond, in about eight feet of water. Deceased was about eighteen years of age, a native of Germany, has been in this country about a year, and has no kindred in this vicinity. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental daath.

A TEAMSTER, named Elijah Bowles, while chastising his horse yesterday afternoon, on Main street, in the Eighth ward, Allegheny, was kicked on the breast by the infuriated animal, receiving injuries which, it is feared, may prove fatal.

Farm Notes.

THE GARDEN IN JUNE.

The garden will require considerable attention all through this month; neglect now cannot be remedied by any subsequent attention. Transplanting will of course be attended to.

Asparagus.—Stop cutting soon after the middle of the month, when green peas come; clear off the weeds and give a dressing of superphosphate worked into the surface lightly.

Beans.—Plant dwarfs for a succession. Small Limas, if planted the first of the month in rich, warm soil, may do well, furnishing a late crop.

Beets—The late crops should be planted by the middle of the month.

Blackberries and Raspberries—Tie up the new growth to stakes or trellises, and keep down superfluous shoots saving only the strongest.

Cabbage and Cauliflowers.—Seeds may be sown for a late crop. Transplant from the seed-bed. Look out for, and destroy the cut worm. Salt sometimes keep them off, a little scattered around each plant. Look out for the new cabbage butterfly, a white one with a dark spot on the wings,—catch and destroy them, they begin to fly the last of the month. Hoe often and forward the early sorts with liquid manure.

Carrots.—Hoe early, and keep the start of weeds. Thin it five or six inches apart. Half the labor of culture is saved by keeping ahead of the weeds.

Celery.—Make trenches one foot wide and deep, four feet apart, and put in four to six inches of well rotted manure in the bottom; cover with three or four inches of soil and mix thoroughly with spade, working into the under soil. Transplant into the trenches when the plants attain a suitable size, one foot apart; if the weather is hot, shade for a few days.

Capsicum or Peppers.—Transplant the squash and sweet mountain varieties into hills, enriched with hen manure, eighteen inches apart. Rich, warm soil, is best for peppers.

Currants.—Hoe and cultivate the bushes well, giving them some fertilizer, if not before done. Look out for the currant worm, and at its first appearance sprinkle the leaves, under, as well as upper side, with powdered hellebore. By pulling off the leaves with eggs on, and burning, time and trouble are saved. The eggs are most frequently laid on the lower leaves.

Cucumbers.—Early started ones need attention or the striped bug will destroy them. Milinet covered frames placed over the plants will exclude the bugs. Rapid growth is most effectual on any extended scale. Plant for succession, and at the close of the month for pickles. Put in plenty of seed.

Egg Plants.—A light, rich soil is needed for these plants, with frequent culture and applications of liquid manure. Set the plants two and one-half feet apart, in three and one-half feet rows.

Endive.—The endive is a salad plant, which blanched, is much relished by some. It belongs to the same class as the chicory; grows from seeds and makes a large flat tuft of leaves the first year. It lives out over winter, sends up a flower stock the second year, bearing flowers and seed. Seed is sown in one foot drills, and the plants are thinned or transplanted to some distance in rows, and any time before August. It is blanched by gathering the leaves together, and tying, so the outer ones will exclude the light from the centre. As it grows later in the season than the lettuce will flourish, it is used as a substitute in a similar manner.

Grapes.—Keep the new growth as well as the old, tied to the trellises. Young vines should not be allowed to overbear, one or two bunches to a shoot is enough. Hand pick rose bugs and caterpillars.

Insects—They will come out in great numbers now, and must be looked after or we shall get but a small portion of what we ought to expect. Trap moths, crush eggs, and kill the larvæ.

Lettuce—Transplant to one foot apart, it will then head finely. Seed may be sown for succession, although I must say that I get fully satisfied from the first sowing, transplanting a good quality which lasts good till cucumbers and tomatoes come.

Onions.—Weed, hoe, and thin, to two or three inches apart; salt and ashes are good to keep the grubs away.

Parsnips.—As soon as the plants attain a height of three or four inches, thin from four to six inches; hoe and keep clean of weeds.

Pears.—Stop the growth of too rampant branches by pinching in. Rub out superfluous shoots. Thin the fruit where needed, and let young trees bear only a few specimens. Do not let new trees bear any fruit. If slugs appear, sprinkle air-slacked lime over them, it may be done by attaching a bag of it to a pole.

Potatoes.—A little plaster sprinkled on each hill will do them good.

Rhubarb.—Cut out the flower stalks as they appear. A quantity may be saved for winter by canning or drying.

Spinach.—Try a little of the New Zealand for summer use; sow seed for a succession.

Squashes.—It is not too late to plant, if the seed is put in light warm soil with well rotted manure in the hill. Dust with ashes and plaster while young. Look under the leaves for the squash bugs and its eggs, kill and destroy all that can be found.—[W. H. White in N. E. Farmer.

PRESERVING EGGS.

The Chatauqua Farmer says:

Henry K.—We have given several processes for preserving eggs, but below is another from the American Artisan, which looks "sensible," and may be valuable in putting up eggs for family use:

To preserve eggs perfectly fresh for six or eight months, beat up the white of an egg with a little salt (say a scruple) and three teaspoonsful of cold water. As soon after the eggs are laid, and while still warm (if possible) paint them over with the above with a large camel's hair brush, taking care that the whole surface is painted, then place upon blotting paper till dry and hard. Pack away in dozens amongst corn and chaff or bran. Before using; the albumen, filter it through muslin till clear and free of bubbles. If, after being albumenized, the eggs are placed on a plate or table, it is almost sure to take a chip out of the shell.

CABBAGE WORM.

Here is what a correspondent of the N. Y. Times, who claims a large experience says:

Get what is called shipstuff or shorts, such as we feed to stock—wheat bran will do as well as the shorts; examine the cabbage before they head; if you see the web of the caterpillar, or holes in the leaves of the bud, put a table spoonful of the shorts in the head. If hard rains follow, you may have to repeat. The cure is effectual. The worms become mired in the shorts made wet with the dew. The worms seldom attack the cabbage after they are headed.

A NEW RACE OF MILKING SHEEP.

The Secretary of the Central Society of Agriculture of France, in a report for the years 1870-71, thus refers to a new race of milking sheep:

After so many amelio[illegible]rations realized in England and France in re[illegible]lation to the aptitudes of farm animals, w[illegible] might think that there is no more progress to be made in this direction, if new results do not manifest themselves from time to time. We owe to our colleague, M. Gayot, the communication of a recent amelioration of this kind.

M. DeBray, an inhabitant of El-kol, Algeria, has carefully studied and made known a precious race of sheep for milking purposes, which is supposed to have originated in Chili. The ewes of this new race, which has been cultivated at Malta, furnish a very abundant and prolonged secretion of milk. They furnish, after lambing, as much as two litres a day; while the ewes of Aveyron produce on an average only a quarter as much, or four to five dialitres of a buttery milk, containing fat bodies with volatile acids, to which the best cheeses of Roquefort owe their excellent quality. We know that ewes' milk is, of all others, the most creamy. The Maltese ewes can, besides, be submitted to fattening, and thus furnish successively milk and mutton. M. Gayot endeavors to introduce this breed into the interior of France.

THE EQUALIZATION EMBROGLIO.

Tenor of the Arguments in the Common Pleas Court Yesterday on the Motion for a Preliminary Injunction Against the City Treasurer—Additional Affidavits—Decision Reserved.

Yesterday morning in the Court of Common Pleas, before Judges Sterrett and Stowe, the argument on the application of Samuel Chadwick vs. The City of Pittsburgh and C. L. Magee, City Treasurer, for a preliminary injunction to restrain the collection of the taxes under the equalization assessments for 1873, was commenced.

Mr. Burgwin said since the filling of the bill in equity, Councils had passed an ordinance authorizing appeals; and they desired to have the ordinance incorporated in the bill of complaint.

Judge Stowe said the ordinance

COULD DO THEM NO GOOD,

but it might be incorporated.

Mr. Burgwin said he had an additional affidavit to offer, to show that the answer of the respondents, upon which they relied, was of no effect. The affidavit is as follows:

Thomas D. Patterson, a clerk in the County Treasurer's office, testified that he had had a great deal of experience in preparing tax lists, and believed that the tax lists of the thirty-six wards could be prepared, complete, in one week's time.

Mr. Burgwin said they offered this to rebut the evidence pesented by the respondents, to the effect that it would require six months to prepare new lists if the equalization assessments were set aside.

Mr. F. M. Magee submitted a supplementary affidavit from City Assessor Phelps, replying to the charges made in the affidavits filed on the part of plaintiffs and heretofore published.

"GARBLED STATEMENTS."

He answers that he believes Mr. Chadwick's property is underlaid with coal, and that he is deriving considerable income from the mining of the same; that the statements about certain assessments are garbled, and for the purpose of deceiving the Court, and gives the assessment on the Opera House and lot, from which it appeared Mr. Chadwick's figures for the building were correct; that affiant believes the assessment to be as high as the buildings are worth and more than the owners value them at; affiant made no changes in the assessment of Mr. Fulton's property, but merely replaced an acre which was stricken out from Mr. Fulton's property, by Mr. Fulton; that Mr. Fulton returned that he had spent nine days in going over the ward, while in the affidavit presented by Mr. Burgwin yesterday, he had been employed 3½ days only; that he did not assess any one in the Twenty-third ward for opposing equalization, or because they were rich, and that he did not use the language attributed to him by Mr. Alexander; that affiant is acquainted with Mr. Brown's property, Twenty-third ward, and is of opinion that the property and improvements are considerably below their value; that the error in Mr. Reimer's property could have been corrected at any time on application to the Revision office; that Kremer's property was not changed, as reported by him; that the Board had no authority to change the description of the property, the ordinance compelling them to affix the values to property as described for county purposes; that the total assessments for the Twenty-first ward were adopted by the Board of Revision as affixed by the Assessor.

THE OPENING ARGUMENT BY MR. SCHOYER.

After the affidavit had been made the argument was opened on behalf of complainants by S. Schoyer, Jr., Esq., who argued that the Board was illegally organized; that it had delegated its power to the City Assessor without authority. That the Assessor was authorized to fix valuations from the best information available, and becoming testimony, but instead of seeking information he as a general rule did not leave his office at all, and fixed values without the best information which could have been secured. He argued, therefore, that the list of revision was totally and entirely without authority of law, and that Councils had no authority to grant power for that purpose. He then referred to the manner in which the Board conducted business. Instead of "systematically examining returns," the returns were not examined in detail, but were adopted in gross after a few returns had been read. He claimed that

THE GREATEST DISCREPANCIES

existed in the assessments, and unproductive made productive properties, and cited among other instances as showing in favor of the latter, that of a mill property on the Allegheny river which was bought at $300,000, but which was assessed at $179,000. He also referred to the Opera House, Monongahela House, Central Hotel, etc. He also alluded to the manner in which assessments had been made on four-fifths of the Twenty-first ward, and contended that the cash valuation was simply what the property would readily sell for. He also argued that the Board of Appeals did not give the relief needed, inasmuch as the ordinance did not give the opportunity to show that another citizen had been assessed too low, but merely allowed reductions to be made when the citizen was able to show that his assessment was too high. He contended that the reduction of one assessment really increased the burden of those whose assessments were not changed.

THE OTHER SIDE.

D. T. Watson, Esq., followed on behalf of the defendants. His argument embra-

Continued on eight page.

THE EPISCOPALIANS.

Close of the Diocesan Convention—Expenses of Delegates—Election of Officers—Reports of Committees—Diocesan Finances—Adjournment Sine Die.

The Episcopal Diocesan Convention reassembled in Trinity Chapel at 10 o'clock on Thursday [illegible] 12th).

NEW CHURCH CHARTERS.

Rev. Mr. [illegible] presented the charter of a [illegible] at Chartiers, which was [illegible] appropriate committee.

MILEAGE OF DELEGATES.

Mr. Hill Burgwin moved that the Treasurer of the Convention fund be directed to pay the proper mileage to the clergy in attendance at the Convention.

After extended discussion, during which a number of amendments were offered and withdrawn, the resolution was adopted.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The Convention then proceeded to the election of officers for the Diocese for the ensuing year, the nominations having been made on Wednesday afternoon, and there being no opposition, on motion of Rev. Dr. Scarborough, the ballot was dispensed with and a viva voce vote polled.

The list of officers, published in Thursday's POST, except the substitution of Jno. B. Jackson as Treasurer of the Convention Fund, vice Mr. Van Doren, whose name was withdrawn, and the addition of Mr. Hill Burgwin as one of the Trustees of the General Theological Seminary, was chosen unanimously.

PARISH CHARTERS.

Malcolm Hay, Esq., from the special committee on a proposed amendment to the form of Parish charters made a brief report, which was accepted and the committee discharged.

The Committee on Parishes submitted a report recommending the admission of the Parish of Union.

FEDERAL COUNCIL.

The committee [illegible] at the last Convention to [illegible] committees on the part of the Diocese [illegible] of Pennsylvania and Central Pennsylvania, with reference to the formation of [illegible]te and Central Council, recommended [illegible] while they favored the project, no action be taken for the present. The report was accepted and the committee discharged.

THE CENTENNIAL.

Josiah King, Esq., from the special committee appointed to consider the propriety of participating in the religious services at the Centennial Exhibition, made a report, in which the committee asked to be allowed further time to confer with the Bishop and arrange the services on said occasion, which request was granted, with instructions to report at the next convention.

PAROCHIAL MISSIONS.

The committee in charge of the parochial missionary work submitted a report in which, while they recognized they had been blessed in this direction, contended that the contributions had not been nearly commensurate with the financial abilities of the Diocese. The report concluded by recommending to the Convention for adoption the pledge system, which has been found to work so well in a great many churches in the diocese. They also recommend that collections be taken up every three months, and that envelopes be distributed to the members in which shall be recorded the amount they intend to give during the year—the envelopes to be returned to the rector and collections made quarterly.

The recommendations, embodied in the form of resolutions, were adopted with a few dissenting voices.

Mr. Spaulding offered an additional resolution requiring the clergyman or chief officer of each Parish to personally see that each communicant was placed in possession of one of the printed pledges at the beginning of each year, to the end that none should fail to contribute through neglect or inattendance. Mr. Spaulding then gave a series of reasons for the adoption of his resolution, chief among which was, it would insure organized effort to secure the contributions.

Mr. Hay moved an amendment that the Convention "recommend for adoption, to the Rectors and Wardens," the resolution afore-mentioned, and subsequently read a portion of the Bishop's report, in which he respectfully requests that no legislation be had on the subject of parochial contributions to the Diocesan Missionary Fund.

Mr. Woodward here took the floor and denounced in [illegible] resolution as inquisitorial [illegible] of place.

Mr. Spaulding [illegible] vention and Church through a [illegible] torial, and if it were not so [illegible] be discontinued. He a[illegible], however, that inasmuch as the [illegible] was present, had requested [illegible] legislation be had on the subject of missions, he would accept Mr. Hay's amendment and make it a recommendation to the Rectors and Wardens, and as amended the resolution was adopted.

DIOCESAN FINANCES.

Josiah King, Esq., presented the report of the Finance Committee, together with a schedule of the assessments, which, on motion, was accepted and adopted.

The report states that the assessment levied on the Diocese for expenses of the General Convention, amounting to $102, was contributed as a gift to the Diocese, by the members of the Finance Committee, Rev. Dr. Scarborough, Rev. A. A. Kerfoot, and Messrs. Thomas M. Howe and Hill Burgwin, and the assessment paid.

The Committee held frequent meetings during the year, for the consideration of the matters entrusted to its supervision and care; and on the 2d day of June, 1873, audited and found correct the accounts of the Treasurer of the Convention, and of the Episcopal and Christmas Funds.

On the first day of June, 1872, the Christmas Fund amounted to $1,059 22. During the past year, twenty-six Parishes have contributed to it $795 78, and $525 00 has been paid out to its beneficiaries, leaving the Fund, on the first of June, 1873, $1,330 00, in the hands of Joseph H. Hill, the Treasurer, bearing interest.

As will be seen by reference to the account of the Treasurer [illegible] be Episcopal Fund, there has been [illegible] during the past year, for the [illegible] the Episcopal Fund, from several [illegible] ces, the sum of $106 84, which [illegible] the sum reported last year, [illegible] total amount received under the provisions of this Canon, $214 92. It is hoped that hereafter the Parishes will more generally take notice of this Canon; its operation will be found not useful merely to the Diocese, but also and mainly to the particular Parishes making offerings under it.

The Episcopal Fund now amounts to the sum of $48 368 97; which amount in cludes $1,824 43 notes given by subscribers to the Fund in settlement of their subscriptions, and $2 810 00), contributed towards the purchase of the Bishop's house and lot, in order to relieve him to some extent from the payment of rent. It is safely and prudently invested in the manner shown in the Treasurer's report, and is substantially unchanged from last year. The income received during the past year has been $2,561 50. The Committee again urge the more prompt payment of assessments, that the quarterly payments of salary to the Bishop may be regularly met when due, without its being requisite to procure temporary loans for the purpose of meeting them.

A schedule of assessment upon the Parishes, of the sums necessary to be raised by assessment for the year ending May 31, 1874, has been prepared, and is herewith reported to the Convention, as directed by the constitution of the Diocese. The assessment is the same in total amount as that adopted by the last Convention, although modified in a few cases wherein slight changes seemed necessary to a just and equitable distribution of the whole sum required.

Owing to the sudden and long illness of the Bishop and to other causes, it was not found practicable to have that full, deliberate and satisfactory consultation with him, which was necessary to a proper report and action upon the resolution adopted by the last Convention.

It is therefore recommended that the subject of the Bishop's expenses referred to in said resolution be again referred to this, or to a special committee, with instruction to report fully to the next Convention.

STATE OF THE CHURCH.

The Chairman of the Committee on the State of the Church submitted a report, in which he deplored the fact that several of the Parishes had not sent in their reports at the proper time, and of those that did some were so miserably written as to be almost entirely unintelligible, and that, in consequence, the Bishop had been unable to make a report of the statistics in full, but the corrected report would be enteerd upon the journal. The report was accepted and filed.

CANONS.

Mr. Burgwin submitted a brief report from the Committee on Canons, which was accepted and filed.

EXCURSION TO THE WORKHOUSE.

George R. White, Esq., gave notice to the Convention that the Superintendent of the West Penn Railroad, had kindly placed a special car at the disposal of the delegates desiring to visit the Workhouse and that the train would leave promptly at eleven o'clock this morning, from the Federal street depot, Allegheny City.

On motion of Mr. Taylor it was resolved that hereafter the names of Deacons of invocations be published in the list of Members of Board of Missions.

On motion of Dr. Scarborough the Committee on the Inability of the Bishop to perform official duties was empowered to act for the Convention.

The report of the Committee on the state of the Bishop's health was on motion of Dr. Page ordered to be printed in all the city papers. The following are the resolutions:

The undersigned, a committee appointed to prepare a resolution which should embody the sense of the Convention touching the partial recovery of the Bishop of the Diocese from his recent severe illness, and expressing the hope that he will soon be entirely restored to health and strength, beg leave to report as follows:

This Convention desires to put on record its deep and abiding sense of gratitude to Almighty God for that He has mercifully spared the life of their beloved Bishop and brought him safely through a most trying and anxious sickness.

They rejoice that he is able once more to be present among them, though still enfeebled; and they now confidently anticipate his final and complete restoration.

They beg leave to assure him of their increasing confidence and love; and, whil his ministrations and presence in the Diocese are sadly needed, they beg him not to retard the work of restoration by over anxiety or a too speedy resumption of official duties.

As in the past months, he has been often and solemnly remembered in our prayers, we will continue our intercession till our whole desire be granted.

[Signed] JOHN SCARBOROUGH,
DAVID C. PAGE,
S. D. MCCONNELL,
HILL BURGWIN,
PEARSON CHURCH.

On motion of Mr Hay it was decided that the next annual Convention would be held in Trinity church, this city.

A vote of thanks was extended to the wardens for the use of Trinity church and to the choir for its services.

Seven hundred copies of the journal were ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Souther, a copy of the report and resolutions of the Committee on the inability of the Bishop were ordered to be certified by the officers and sent to him.

Mr. Hay moved that the Secretary be paid one hundred dollars which was carried. The thanks of the Convention were extended to Rev. Smith for his Convention sermon, to Mr. Van Doren for his services as Treasurer for several years, also to a number of other persons and when the blessing was pronounced the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

HUNG HERSELF.

Another Suicide—The Victim a Mother and a Wife—Temporary Insanity the Cause.

Yesterday morning Mrs. Graham committed suicide by hanging herself in the kitchen of her residence on Centre avenue, in the Thirteenth ward. She had been deranged for about three years, and some eight months ago was sent to Dixmont having become very violent. Last March she was brought back, greatly improved in mind, but for two or three weeks quite violent at times. Yesterday morning she got up at half past six o'clock and wakened her nurse, Susan Hawkins, who gave her breakfast. Between eight and nine o'clock Miss Hawkins left her and went to church. Mr. Graham slept until ten o'clock, when on coming down stairs and finding the doors locked and the blinds down, his suspicions were roused and breaking the door open he was horrified to find his wife suspended to a nail over the door by a piece of lace leather which he was in the habit of using had for mending of belts, he being an engineer in Moore's brick yard. She leaves one child, a little boy. The Coroner held an inquest at which the jury rendered a verdict of suicide by hanging while laboring under a fit of temporary insanity.

COMPLAINTS OF THE COOLIES.

Trouble in the Household of John Chinaman at Beaver Falls.

On Friday the historic town of Beaver Falls was the scene of intense excitement over the report that the Chinamen in the cutlery works had suspended work, and were disposed to be riotous. On Saturday these manifestations were renewed, but were fortunately quieted without serious difficulty. It appears that the two interpreters had quarrelled over the contract. They had originally stipulated that the heathens under their charge were not allowed to gamble or smoke opium. Cho Hung was disposed to tolerate these practices, but Ah Pay opposed it to the extent of reporting the names of several offenders. The Company at once ordered their discharge. Cho Hung was very indignant and counseled a revolt to depose Ah Pay, and instal himself as chief mandarin. His confederates were Lee Yang, Sing Chung, Mony Chong and Lunk Chung. On Friday night as Ah Pay was entering the quarters, the heathens named jumped upon him, and had it not been for the interference of Mr. Crane, the Company's Sergeant-at-Arms, would have administered a severe clubbing, if not worse to the unfortunate object of their spleen. Ah Pay was rescued and taken to safe quarters.

As a result of this feud about thirty of Cho Hung's adherents were discharged. As there are in all two hundred Chinese employed at the Cutlery Works, and one hundred more en route, this measure will not force the company to suspend. On Saturday night the excitement had subsided. It was hoped at first by the people of Beaver Galls that the experiment of Coolie labor would prove a failure by this *emeute*, but the result has proved otherwise.

MEETING OF MINERS.

Scale of Prices Adoped—Proposed Public Demonstration.

A meeting of the Coal Miners' Protective and Progressive Association of Western Pennsylvania was held on Fourth avenue on Saturday morning, the President, John Wall, in the chair.

The question of establishing rates for mining lump and nut coal was taken up, and a committee of thirteen appointed to prepare a scale of prices.

The Committee after consultation reported, as follows:

When the price paid for mining lump coal is $4 per hundred bushels, the price paid for nut coal shall be as follows:

1. When screened through three-quarter inch meshes, it shall count as nothing.
2. When the screen is seven-eighths of an inch between the bars, fifty cents per hundred bushels.
3. When the screen is one inch between the bars, eighty-five cents per hundred bushels.
4. When the screen is 1¼ inches between the bars the price for mining shall be $1 20 per hundred bushels, and so on an increase of thirty-five cents per hundred bushels for every additional eighth of an inch in space between the bars of the screen.
5. When lump and nut are weighed together the price shall be $4 16⅔ per hundred bushels, when run through a screen of three-quarters of an inch between the bars.
6. When lump, nut and slack are weighed together the price of mining shall be $3 50 per hundred bushels.

The report was adopted, and a committee of arbitration was appointed to confer with the employers, and a motion carried to empower the committee on arbitration to call a meeting of the association after their conference with the employers.

The association having decided at a former meeting to hold a grand procession of all the miners in this county, and such others from adjoining counties as may may choose to participate, on the 28th instant, the meeting elected John Cain chief Marshal of the day, with William Smith, William Chambers and Bernard McVew as assistants. It is expected that if the weather be fine this will be one of the most imposing demonstrations ever formed in this county. It is to be composed of miners alone, and it is believed there will be a full turn out. The object of this gathering is to give strength to the organization, to show that the miners are a power and an important part of our population, and to give employers an opportunity of forming a correct idea of what the Miners' Association consists. There is no strike or stand-out in contemplation, but they believe their demonstration will have the effect of causing the mining population to be properly estimated and respected.

DISTRESSING SUICIDE.

A Mother Hangs Herself by a Window Cord to a Door Knob.

Yesterday morning about half-past ten o'clock the body of Mrs. Augusta Lauber was found hanging to a door knob in one of the rooms of her residence No. 75 Smithfield street, over Lowe & Wilson's clothing establishment. Her daughter in company with another lady left home two hours earlier, to attend Sunday School. At the hour stated she returned and found the door locked. She informed Dr. Orr, and he taking another person with him broke open the door and discovered Mrs. Lauber suspended to the knob of the door leading to the pantry. Deceased had used the cord of the window-blind to accomplish her purpose, and when found her face almost touched the floor. Nothing unusual was noticed in her manner in the morning. When her daughter and her companion started to Sunday school, Mrs. Lauber invited the lady back to dinner. The Coroner was summoned to hold an inquest in the afternoon, but owing to the absence of Dr. Orr, who had gone to East Liberty, and the distracted condition of Miss Lauber, who was nearly wild with grief, the inquest was adjourned until ten o'clock this morning.

Killed on the Pan Handle.

A man named Patrick Munday was run over and killed by the express on the Pan Handle Railroad at West Pittsburgh, about half-past eight o'clock, Saturday night. Deceased was a native of Ireland, aged fifty years, a widower, with one daughter, who is grown up. The Coroner was summoned, but, owing to the absence of the train men, postponed the inquest, which will be held at half-past seven this evening, at his office on Grant street.

A Boy Drowned.

The body of the boy, Thomas Calleran, drowned on Friday evening, was recovered on Saturday afternoon about two o'clock, in the Monongahela river, opposite Deputy Mayor Barker's office, near the place where he was drowned. Deceased had gone with a younger brother to gather wood, but stopped to amuse themselves on the rafts, and, in an attempt to leap from one raft to another, young Calleran tripped and fell into the river, and sunk to rise no more. The boy's parents reside on the Brownsville road, in the Thirtieth ward. The Coroner held an inquest at which the jury gave a verdict of accidental drowning.

Killed by a Flying Horse.

While a little son of Health Officer Hoch, of Allegheny, was playing on a "fly horse" near his home on Rebecca street, Allegheny, last week, the pin that secured the plank came out, throwing the boy off. The plank struck the child on the stomach, and injured him so seriously that he died on Friday evening, after great suffering.

The Lightest Draft,

Most durable, finest finished and cheapest wagon in use is the Patent Iron Axle, Thimble Skin Wagon, made only at the Duquesne Wagon Works, near Soldiers' Monument, Allegheny. Also, railroad and coal carts, wheelbarrows of every style made to order and on hand.

W&SAT C. COLEMAN & SON.

A Public Scandal.

The new states of the West have not, perhaps, much latitude of choice in the selection of men to fill offices of dignity and trust, but they seem for the most part peculiarly unfortunate in their United States Senators. The latest scandal is about the new Senator, Mitchell, from Oregon, whose real name, it is said, is Hipple. He was an emigrant from Pennsylvania, and there is now living in Franklin, in that state, as a servant in a hotel, a woman who claims to be his wife. He did not marry her till her own reputation made it necessary, and after living with her about a year he deserted her with another woman. Mr. Mitchell, *alias* Hipple, has published in the Oregon papers an explanation—which we have not seen—of the circumstances of his early life, but it is unfortunate that a man with such a record, which needs explaining, should be sent to the United States Senate. If the story was known to the people of Oregon before he was chosen Senator, the disgrace in a measure belongs to the state, and is an insult to the Senate; if it was not known to them, they should request the Senator to return to private life.—*N. Y. Post.*

CRIME.

The Coroner's Jury at New York on Saturday in the case of James Downey, who died from the blow of a brick hurled by Michael Cronin, on Sunday night last have given a verdict of justifiable homicide. The Coroner, however, required Cronin to give bail to await the action of the Grand Jury, and sent witness to the house of detention.

Horton's swindling operations are said to amount in the aggregate to seventy-five thousand dollars. The merchants and bankers interested have entrusted the case to the private detective agency. A reward of $3,000 has been offered for his capture.

The Supreme Court of Indiana has again granted Mrs Clem, who has been twice convicted for the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Young, a new trial. This is the fifth trial.

During a dispute in Baltimore on Saturday night, over a game of cards, Charles Scott, colored, fatally stabbed Thos. Rosbrey, colored. Scott was arrested.

John F. Cook, English Vice Consul at St. Louis, is in limbo for the alleged embezzlement of one thousand eight hundred dollars from Thomas Graham.

Satler, who murdered Jack Radley, an engineer on the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad some ten days since, at Hernando, Miss., has been sent to jail at Memphis, without bail to answer a charge of murder.

Last evening Dr. Lewis, a physician in Zanesville, Ohio, learned that Thomas Smith, a clerk in the Baltimore and Ohio shops, and a married man having three children, had taken his daughter in a buggy and left the town. The Doctor followed and overtook them, when he shot Smith through his lung, beside beating him severely. He is not expected to recover. The Doctor was arrested.

H. Jewett, a rejected suitor, shot Ella Wood, at Hudson, New Hampshire, on Saturday, and then attempted to kill her father, and failing in that, fatally shot himself.

PERSONAL.

Generals Sherman and Whipple have returned to Washington from West Point. Secretary Belknap is expected on Wednesday or Thursday.

Judge Rice has resigned the Presidency of the Maine Central Railroad, and accepted the position of resident Director of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Among the passengers for Europe on Saturday, were D. K. Kenny, of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, Rev. Dr. John Hall, Prince Azuma and suite of Japan, and Samuel J. Tilden.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ANILINE DYES,

WHAT THEY ARE AND HOW TO USE THEM.

A collection of practical receipts for using these

BEAUTIFTL DYES,

by following which any person can dye any article any color, together with

ANILINE DYES OF EVERY COLOR,

Can be had at

JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,

84 Market street, corner of Diamond.

One of these really valuable pamphlets accompanies each package of Dyes, and every family will find it a very convenient book to have in the house, as it gives complete instructions for using the beautiful Aniline Dyes.

DR. BROWN, NO. 50 SMITHfield street, Pittsburgh, in back room, continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 20 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

PRIVATE DISEASES—OFFICE 104 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, seminal weakness, impotency, and all other diseases of the genital organs, and their prevention. A cure warranted or money refunded. Has Diploma in office, and is a regular physician of 20 years' standing in this city, having cured over 10,000 cases. Circulars free. Address Doctor W., 104 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 7 p. m., Sundays excepted. Feb27:1yG

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MEDICAL.

DR. WHITTIER

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Double Barrel Shot Guns, $8 to $120.
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THE MODOCS.

Statement of Gen. Davis.

His Declaration of Charges.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 12.—The Court martial convened at Boyle's Camp, Tule Lake, June 9th, and tried six deserters. A decision will be rendered in a few days. Gen. Davis, in conversation with a special correspondent of the *Bulletin*, June 11th, gave the following statement:

When I arrived on the field I found the troops engaged in a war with a band of Indians, outlaws and murderers who were arrayed against the general government, and were fighting mercilessly, neither giving or expecting quarter. I then thought that the captives that should be taken in the future

Should be Executed on the Spot

as the surest and speediest method of settling the Modoc problem. When captured while fighting against the military forces of the United States, and as a separative nation or tribe, I was disposed to deal with them accordingly. Since the capture, I have ascertained that the authority of Jackson county, Oregon, found indictments against certain members of the band, but I have not deemed it proper to turn them over to the civil courts, because they were waging war against the government at the time. The murderers, upon which the indictments are based, were found also, for the reason that after the capture they were prisoners of the government, and not directly amenable to the civil laws. During my command here, I have observed citizens when desiring protection for person or property or indemnification for loss, occasionally appeal to the authority of the United States but now, that the war is over, and the marauders are captives, both public and local authorities want to take the punishment of the offenders in their own hands. The threats of the people and the recent bloody act in this neighborhood, when four old defenceless captives, *en route* from Fairchilds ranche to the camp were murdered by civilians indicate that at the trial by civil law would be a useless farce. The people have made up their minds that the prisoners are guilty. It is suggested that a military commission be ordered to try the criminals. If this idea is carried out, the officers composing the court should be of high rank, and men who have had no immediate connection with the Modoc difficulty. Such a commission would probably try each case separately, and would require about six months to perform the work, to say nothing of the expense involved in such a proceeding. The immense expense to the Government, besides everybody, civil as well as military, knows that

The Indians are Guilty of Murder

in the first degree and ought to be hung. I thought to avoid the unnecessary expense, and the farce of a trial, by doing the work myself owing to the dilatory manner which the Modocs were treated by those in charge in the beginning of these difficulties. The Indians obtained a fearful advantage over the United States and slaughtered so many people that the country was astonished—even shocked, and now it will not do to let them get the advantage in the closing scenes. Justice has already been very tardy coming, and approaching from so many different directions in such questionable shape and garbs that I doubt her success in meting the requirements of the case. The Indians do not recognize the jurisdicton of the civil or military courts, because they are incapable of comprehending their working. These Modocs cannot understand what is meant by a court. They have been interrogated on that subject, They would regard a court trial with its technicalities and testimony at a kind of juggerly, and if convicted and sentenced to death they could be made to understand that justice figured in the business at all events, they believe they have committed deeds which merit death. In fact, the real murderers have almost expected to be hanged. they believe the military has the power and right to inflict the punishment for murder and arrest which occurred in Oregon or California. My proposed course to settle the question was by a single stroke. If the

Gordeon Knot

was to be cut, I believe it was on account of the prospects of the Indians. They are cooped up in tents, men, women and children, guilty and innocent, also fearing a massacre all the time. They must remain in this condition of suspense for months to come. I had procured a number of chains, rope and tackle, and all paraphernalia of execution, and had selected Friday last as doomsday. Thursday forenoon I drew up this

Declaration of Charges.

and read them to Jack late in the day.

HEADQUARTERS, Dept. of the Columbia,
ON THE FIELD, TULE LAKE,
California, June, 1873.

Jack, since the white man first began to travel through or settle in the country occupied by the Modocs, the people, which you claim to be one of, Chief of the Modocs, has been known as a band of merciless robbers and murderers. The history of your tribe is filled with the murders of the white race. Even among your Indian neighbors you are known as a domineering and tyrannical tribe. Old settlers in the country report as many as

Three Hundred Murders

committed by your people, within the limits of the present generation. Along the shores of this beautiful little lake, and in view of which we now stand, are the graves of over sixty victims of Modoc barbarity, all murdered by your immediate ancestors.

They were peaceful emigrants, men, women and children, passing quietly through your country on the public highway. For these many crimes no adequate punishment has ever been rested upon the guilty either as a tribe or individually. Upon the contrary, the government has lately overloaded them. A few years ago regardless of these acts of treachery, it gave you a reservation, that land for a home, where if you chose, you could remain and enjoy the annual bounties of the Government unmolested. You all went upon the reservation thus provided. A part of your tribe has remained, but you and your band, it seems have preferred the war path. You left the reservation; you spurned the kindness of the Government, and even resisted the soldiers in the execution of their duties before went back to the reservations. You hasten war, emulating the bloody deeds of your fathers. You have again stained the shores of Tule lake with the slain victims of your bloody band All these victims were peaceful citizens, and were unsuspectingly slaughtered while following their daily avocations. You then fled from your stronghold in the lava bed and prepared for war, and defied the power of the Government. Still the President at Washington ordered the soldiers to desist until the Peace Commissioners could have a talk with you, and if possible avoid more shedding of blood. Their efforts were fruitless. After much delay and many attempts at conciliation on their part, you decoyed the Commissioners into your hands, armed or unarmed. These acts have placed you and your band outside the rules of civilized warfare. In other words you have made yourselves outlaws. Such, since my arrival here, as a successor of General Canby, whom you murdered with your own hands, I have made unremitting warfare upon you, until you at last have been captured after much expense to the Government, and a loss of many valuable lives. Now, that I have recorded your history, your tribe's recent acts, yourself and band, I will close this interview, by informing you I have this day decided that that you and the confederates members of your band BE EXECUTED AT SUNSET TO-MORROW in the presence of the troops provided for that purpose.

When I was preparing a list of those I intended to execute, a courier arrived with these instructions from Washington: "Hold prisoners until further notice."

After the execution I intended organizing all the force for the purpose of starting for Columbia, probably for Lapwai, and seeing and taking with me as many of the chiefs as possible while en route. I know that the prompt execution of the Modoc outlaws would facilitate peace, and a talk among the Indians of Oregon, and Washington Territory, as in California would have a tendency to quiet the Indians all through the country. The Indians all know that we have captured the Modocs. They will quicky learn the news that the death penalty is inflicted. The achievement would result in a mutual benefit to both Indians and whites, with the prestige the troops have gained us, could do great good by such a campaign.

SAN FRANCISCO.

The Modocs to be tried at Fort Klamath—The Oregon Volunteers deny complicity in the late Massacre.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 13.—A dispatch from Boyle's Camp June 11, states that the captive Modocs are to be taken to Fort Klamath, where the Commission will sit to try them. Some of the wounded troops have already been sent. It is generally thought that Bogus Charley, Hooka Jim, Steamboat Frank, and Shacknasty Jim, having volunteered aid to capture Jack, will escape punishment. Those noted for murder will be forwarded to Alcatraz. Jackson's troops will start for Kalmath this evening for the reception of the Modoc captives.

A dispatch from Jacksonville, Oregon, says that General Ross, of the Oregon volunteers just arrived, denies that the massacre of Modoc prisoners was committed by the Oregon volunteers and says that they had other and better chances for the murder of the prisioners, if they desired.

SPAIN.

The Crisis Still Continues

LONDON, June 12.—A special from Madrid reports that the crisis in the government of Spain continues, and fears are entertained of a serious outbreak. The Cortes remained in secret session most of yesterday, and during its deliberations armed volunteers surrounded the palace. A large body of police was concentrated at the column of the Dos de Mayo, and troops were posted at the other palaces in the city. The irreconcilable press openly advocates revolution. The situation is very disquieting.

A Madrid dispatch of last evening says the Irreconcilable are opposed to the formation of a ministry from the Right. Armed Irreconcilables and partisans and a majority of the Cortes respectively occupy the strategetic positions in the city, and a conflict is feared. At a meeting of the Deputies belonging to the majority, it was agreed, in order to conciliate the opponents, to propose a Ministry to be composed of four Conservatives and four Irreconcilables.

New Ministry Elected.

MADRID, June 12.—The Cortes has accepted the resignation of the Figueras Cabinet, and at a meeting of the majority last night the following ministry was agreed upon: President of Council and Minister of the Interior, Senor Margill; Minister of Colonies, Senor Sorin; Foreign Affairs, Muzo; War, Estavans; Marine, Aurich; Finance, Ludus; Public Works, Bunot; Justice, Gonzales. The authorities are determined resolutely to sustain the majority in whatever measures they may adopt. Figueras has left Madrid.

Civil Governor Appointed.

General Hedrigo has been appointed civil governor of Madrid.

FRANCE.

To Be Transported at Last.

PARIS, June 13.—The Government has decided to immediately transport Henri Rochefort to New Caledonia.

A Communist to be Prosecuted.

It is announced that the Minister of Finance will prosecute Gustave Courbet for the recovery of the sum expended by the Government in the restoration of the Vendome Column. Courbet was the chief instrument of the Commune in destroying the Column.

CANADA.

Imposing Funeral of a Baronet.

MONTREAL, June 13.—The funeral of the late Sir George Cartier, Baronet, took place to-day, and was one of the most imposing demonstrations of the kind that ever occurred in Canada. Fully 10,000 people followed the remains to the grave, including nearly all the members of the House of Commons and the Senate. The procession was one hour and fifteen minutes in passing a given point.

An injunction was applied for on Saturday in the Circuit Court at St. Louis, by the county of Laclede, Missouri, to restrain J. E Clarke, Orville S. Grant George S. Merrick and others, claiming to be Directors of the Laclede and Fort Scott Railroad, from holding an election on the 16th inst.; also for the appointment of a receiver to take charge of the books and papers now in their possession, which are claimed by Laclede County. A temporary injunction was issued.

There were only twelve interments at Memphis on Saturday from all diseases, against seventeen the day previous. For the week ending Friday evening, the interments were one hundred and nineteen, only thirty-eight, of which were from cholera.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE MINISTER ORR.

AN IMPOSING DEMONSTRATION.

An Extensive Forgery.

Alleged Bounty Frauds.

Funeral of Minister Orr—Imposing Ceremonies.

NEW YORK, June 13.—Before 1 o'clock this afternoon, a great number of persons had assembled in the city Hall Park and in the neighborhood, to witness the removal of the body of the late Minister Orr, while City Hall was filled with prominent Free Masons, members of the Common Council and others, who had come to take part in the ceremonies.

Deputy Grand Marshal Elwood Thorne in a brief address to Mayor Havemeyer, assumed charge of the remains. He thanked the city for the interest the coroporate authorities had taken in the remains, and expressed his thanks and those of the family of the deceased, to the Mayor and Common Council. Mayor Havemeyer, in replying, expressed his acknowledgment for the trust reposed in the city, and conveyed his sympathies to the bereaved family of the deceased.

At about half-past 2 o'clock, the officers of the Grand Lodge, the Mayor and members of Common Council descended from the Governor's room to the lower hall, and thence marched slowly out to the Park followed by pall bearers with the body.

A Solemn Dirge

Was meanwhile performed by a band stationed in the rotunda. The coffin was borne by twelve Knights Templars as the pall bearers, who were distinguished by white scarfs. They were as follows: S. H. Johnson, P. G. M.; Wilmot G. Keessaussre, representing the Grand Lodge of South Carolina; N. F. Warning, P. G. M.; Isaac Phillips, P. G. M.; John W. Simons, P. G. M.; Daniel Sickles, P. G. M.; A. G. Mackey, P. G. M.; of South Carolina; J. H. E. Drummond, P. G. M.; James Jenkinson, P. G. M.; and Joseph D. Evans P. G. M. The body having been placed in a hearse with black netting, and each led by a colored groom the procession moved.

The escort was headed by a large detachment of the police force; then followed officers of the Grand Lodge and Grand Commandry.

After the hearse came the Mayor and common council in carriages, with the Russian Minister and Consul General, Major General Hancock, with Captain Wharton, of his staff, General Morris, General Duryea, and numerous others.

The procession accompanying the body arrived at the Church of the Disciples about four o'clock, and the casket, surrounded by the pall-bearers and guard of the Knights, was carried down the aisle, preceded by Rev. Dr. Tyng, Jr., reciting the service of the Episcopal Church, and was deposited at the foot of the altar. On the altar were placed

Several Offerings,

one a wreath of tuba roses and tea roses from Mrs. C. P. Leslie, Barnwell county, South Carolina, and two from the Grand Commandery, and one from the Grand Lodge, representing the Masonic emblems. The plumed cap and robes of the Templar were removed from the casket and replaced by wreaths of flowers. The chief mourners, pall-bearers, Grand Marshal, aids, Grand Lodge, Grand Commandery, defiled slowly down the church bearing wands covered with crape. The Knights, with drawn swords at the main entrance, forming a line through which the procession passed. The Guard of the Knights, under the eminent G. C., John T, Conover, following the casket.

Rev. Dr. Hepworth took his place at the altar, and with him were Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., and Rev. Dr. Yare and Rev. Mr. Schoonmacher, Grand Chaplains of the Grand Lodge. Rev. Dr. Tyng officiated. After the usual services a sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Hepworth. He said they were standing amid the awful stillness of death, which taught lessons of the uncertainties of life and value of faith, which alone can smooth a dying pillow, and enable us to say, "Thy will be done." In conclusion, he said, "May we never fear when the Senior Warden comes to us in the shape of death with his level and lays us low. May we not be afraid when the Junior Warden, whose name is Justice, tries our lives with the plumb, but may he find everything as it should be, and may we look up without dismay when we hear the call of God, the Great Architect, who built for us homes in heaven. Thank Him for all the blessings of the present time and be afraid of nothing for the future.

A choir of forty voices, consisting of members of the St. Cecilia Lodge, Pratt and other lodges, under Brother Jerome Hopkins, sang a dirge,

Peace to His Memory,

from Turline, after which the funeral service, according to the Masonic rite, was performed by Grand Master Elwood E. Thorne. At the conclusion of the service, the remains were escorted from the church by troops of the Washington Greys, and Seventh Regiment, N. Y. S. N. G., bands playing funeral marches. The Grand Lodge of the State proceeded to the hearse which was surrounded by the Grand Commandery of the Knights Templar of the State. The son of the deceased, with Col. Childs, of South Carolina, followed next, after which came the Governors of States and Territories, the officers of the Army and Navy, officers of the Civil Service of the United States, judges of the State and City Courts, Members of Congress and Legislature, and citizens.

The procession moved through Madison avenue, Forty-second street, Fifth avenue, Fourteenth street to Eleventh avenue, where the ranks were opened and the hearse passed between them to the revenue cutter which arrived there. The body was then taken off and placed on board en route for Jersey, where a train was ready for its reception and removal to South Carolina. The streets through which the cortege passed were lined with people.

ILLINOIS.

A Colored Man Shoots Another and then Shoots Himself.

Two colored men, named Brown and Taylor, living in Springfield, Ills., quarreled on Saturday, when Taylor was flogged. Taylor then went home, got a double barreled shot gun, returned to Brown's house and shot him twice killing him instantly. Taylor then went to his own home again, wrote a letter to his wife, telling her he had killed Brown, reloaded his gun and left. The officers pursued and found him in a field outside the town. On their approach Taylor went into a ticket close by and shot himself, inflicting a wound from which he died shortly after.

FOREIGN.

The Pope Enjoying Perfect Health.

REPORTED CARLIST DEFEAT.

Spain to be Divided into Federal States.

Suppression of the Slave Trade.

The Expedition Against Khiva.

SPAIN.

Operations of the Carlists—Another Victory.

BAYONNE, June 14.—The Carlist forces, commanded by Lizarraga and Ollo, with other bands, entered the province of Biscay to-day. An engagement, in which the Carlists were victorious, has occurred near Oyarzum, in the province of Gurpuzcoa.

Another Committee Appointed.

MADRID, June 14.—The majority of the Cortes has appointed a Directing Committee, of which Castelar is Chairman.

The Work to be Done.

Pi. Y. Margill, President of the Council, in a speech last evening in the Cortes, said: "The Government must first pacify the Peninsula in order to discourage disaffection in Cuba."

A Municipality Composed of Thieves.

At a demonstration in Barcelona yesterday, a speaker termed the municipality of the city "thieves," and urged vigorous measures for getting rid of the objectionable authorities. The meeting broke up with cries of "Viva la Federacion Social and "Down with Municipality."

Proposed Division of Spain Into Federal States.

It is said that Castelar will propose to the Cortes the division of Spain and her colonies into the following Federal States: Catalonia, Arragon, Nevarre and Biscay, Valencia and Murcia, New Castle, Old Castile, Salicia, Andalusia, Upper and Lower Estremadura, Cuba, Porto Rico, the Balearic Islands, the Canaries and the Philippines. The Cortes will, on Tuesday next, elect a special commission to draw up a Federal Constitution. The Commission will consist of twenty-five members, of whom twelve will be deputies of the present Cortes, and thirteen representatives of the Federal States.

Reported Carlist Defeat.

BAYONNE, June 15.—It is reported that General Nouvilas has defeated the Carlists under Dorregarray near Vittoria, and that three hundred insurgents were killed and wounded and seven hundred taken prisoners.

FRANCE.

The Case of Rane.

PARIS, June 14.—The Assembly has, by almost an unanimous vote, adopted a resolution ratifying the election of Rane as Deputy, from Lyons. The Chamber has also appointed a committee of fifteen to examine into the demand of General Ladnicrault for authority to prosecute Rane for acts committed during the reign of the Commune. Thirteen members of the Committee are said to be in favor of granting the authority asked and two are opposed to the demands.

Union of Radicals and the Supporters of Thiers.

LONDON, June 14.—A special correspondent at Paris telegraphs that an alliance has been effected between the supporters of Thiers and the Radicals in the Assembly. Thiers is said to have had frequent conferences with Gambetta since his retirement from the Presidency.

CENTRAL ASIA.

The Russian Troops Steadily Gaining Ground.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 15.—The war office has received dispatches from Central Asia, which report that a division of the expedition advancing on Khiva by way of the Sea of Aral has made satisfactory progress. General Werewkin occupied Kungrad, one hundred miles north of Khiva on the 20th of May. The Khivan forces had abandoned the place. The General continued his march along the line of the Oxus to Khojaiti and Kunia, urging the enemy who fled before him. The Aral flotilla had entered the Bay of Alogir, the southern arm of the Sea of Aral and sailed as far as Kungrad where its progress was stopped by shallows. An effort would be made to reach Kizil-Kaia at the southern extremity of the Bay, where a depot of supplies is to be established for the troops advancing under General Werewkin.

ENGLAND.

Arrival of Prince Jerome Napoleon.

LONDON, June 15.—Prince Jerome Napoleon has aroived from Paris.

Suppression of the Slave Trade in Africa.

ADEM, June 14, via LONDON, June 15.—A treaty with Great Britain for the suppression of the slave trade has been negotiated by Sir Bartle Frere.

BRUSSELS, June 15.—A special dispatch from Paris to the Independent Belge says: Beule, Minister of the Interior, has resigned, and Soullard is his successor.

ROME.

The Pope in Excellent Health.

ROME, June 14.—The Pope has completely recovered from his late indisposition.

Proposed Conference With the Pope.

LONDON, June 14.—It is said Ex-Queen Isabella is about to proceed to Rome to confer with the Pope upon the prospects of the Bourbon family in Spain.

GERMANY.

Emperor William Alarmingly Ill.

LONDON, June 15.—The Emperor William continues seriously ill. Private advices represent his condition alarming.

NEW YORK.

ATTACK ON THE MAYOR

Another Tammany Suit.

The Jerome Races.

Mayor Havemeyer Denounced.

NEW YORK, June 14.—The Apollo Hall General Committee made a dash at Mayor Havemeyer and his disfranchisement of adopted citizens in the following way: "Last evening, under a specious cry of reform, we find the dead and buried carcass of Know-Nothingism revived; fanaticism and bigotry, that would have shocked the sensitive natures of the witch burners a century ago, publicly exhibited and proclaimed, and under the action and appointments of the Mayor, in the almost absolute disfranchisement of the adopted citizens of every race and faith!"

A Tammany Suit.

A new chapter in the history of the Tammany frauds is about to be made public. T. W. Roe & Co. bring suit against the Comptroller for more than two hundred thousand dollars, alleged to be due them for stationery, &c. H. I Taintor, employed in the Comptroller's office, has made affidavit charging that the greater part, if not the whole amount of this money, was paid by the city and divided among E. A. Woodward and so-called confederates in the late ring.

Validity of Bonds Contested.

The Auditor of Public Accounts for the State of Louisiana gives notice that the validity is contested of two hundred and fifty bonds of $1,000 each of the State of Louisiana 7:30 per cent. bonds to aid in the construction of the Mississippi and Mexican Gulf Ship Canal, one in 1899, and advertised to be sold at public auction in this city.

Motion to Release the Consul-General of Uruguay Denied.

Judge Blatchford to-day denied the motion to vacate the order holding to bail Edwin C. B. Garcia, Consul-General of Uruguay, in the suit brought against him by Nathaniel McKay, of Boston, to recover the amount of some notes said to be due and unpaid.

Death of a Well-Known Banker.

Max Stettheimer, a resident partner at Frankfort, of the well-known banking firm of J. & W. Seligman, of this city, died there to-day. He was United States Consul at Stuttgardt during the administration of President Pierce and Buchanan.

The steamer McDonald which was burned at Gilham's Landing, is a total loss, including the frieght.

The shipments of specie from New York on Thursday amounted to $393, 435.

David Scott, who with his brother was sentenced to imprisonment for life, for the murder of three inmates of a house of ill-fame, near Windsor Locks, in January 1872, committed suicide in the Connecticut State Prison at Westerfield on Saturday morning. He was aged 25 years.

Constitutional Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14, 1873.

In the afternoon session yesterday the question of representation in the Legislature, presented by the Committee on Legislature, occupied the remainder of the session. Discussion hinged upon the propriety of electing Senators by general ticket for the State at large, upon the limited voting plan, as recommended by the Committee on Elections. It was objected that by giving to partizan State Conventions the power to select all the candidates for the Senate, the power of corrupt influences governing such bodies would be increased, and comparatively few managing politicians woul be enabled to dictate the future members of the Senate.

Messrs. Woodward, Curtin, Buckalew and Armstrong advocated the proposition, and Messrs. Bigler, Knight, and J. S. Knight opposed it.

Mr. Biddle favored the election of Senators at large upon a different plan. The proposition was defeated.

Mr. Buckalew moved a plan of county representation in the House, with special provisions for adjusting questions of fractional representations in Philadelphia and Allegheny counties. Messrs. Hall, Niles, Corbett and J. P. Wetherill opposed the motion, which was agreed to.

The section as originally amended generally prevailed, by 47 to 29. It divides the State into fifty Senatorial Districts of compact and contiguous territory as equal in population as possible, each to elect one Senator; no county to be divided in forming the district unless entitled to two or more members; no county or city to have more than one-sixth of the whole number of members; the House to consist of not less than 152 members, to be apportioned on a ratio of 25,000 inhabitants to each member; except that no county should have less than one member; provision is also made for fractional representation, etc. The article having been completed was laid over. Adjourned till Monday.

PHILADELPHIA, June 13. 1873.

In the Constitutional Convention yesterday afternoon, on motion of Mr. Curry, the President was directed to draw warrants in favor of the members and officers for three fifths of the amount of the salary, payable to each, subject to the increase.

The subject of representation in the Legislature was resumed and discussed without action, other than the rejection of the various amendments. The proposition that seemed to meet with the most favor was one presented by Mr. Armstrong, and contained in the article on representation in the Legislature, reported on previous days from committee on elections. It relates exclusively to the organization of the Senate, constituting that body of fifty members, one half to be chosen every second year by a vote of the electors of the State at large, no elector to vote for more than thirteen.

Messrs. Armstrong and Buckalew advocated the amendment as one part of the plan for establishing a system of State representation in the Senate, and of county representation in the House. They advocated the election of the Senators upon a general ticket as a means of improving the character of the Senate, inasmuch as in making their selections from the whole State the party would be compelled to select men of ability.

Mr. McVeagh opposed the general ticket feature, committing the selection of candidates to politicians through the medium of State Conventions.

Messrs. J. N. Purviance and Niles opposed the new plan of election. Adjourned.

This morning, Judge Walker, President pro tem., called the Convention to order.

On the motion of Mr. McVeagh, of Dauphin, the Convention went into Committee of the Whole on the article reported from the Committee on Legislature, Mr. Hall Stanton, of Philadelphia, in the chair.

The nineteenth section and amendments, which have been under discussion for several days, again came up.

Mr. Bigler, of Clearfield, took the floor in opposition to increased representation in the General Assembly. Messrs. Biddle, Knight, Woodward, J. S. Black, Curtin and others participated in the debate, Mr. Curtin being especially earnest in his advocacy of the proposition to elect Senators on a general ticket.

Mr. Armstrong, of Lycoming, who had offered the amendmen to elect Senators on a general ticket, proposed to withdraw it if the committee would consent, and bring it up again in connection with another plan, but the committee refused the privilege, and he then proceeded to argue the question at length.

Constitutional Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, June 12, 1873.—In the afternoon session of the Constitutional Convention, yesterday, the section of the article on Legislature for an increase in the number of members of both Houses was discussed at length, many members urging the adoption of some definite system by which the unfairness of State apportionments of the Legislature would be corrected, and the "gerrymandering" process be done away with.

An amendment by Mr. D. N. White was adopted by a vote of yeas 49, nays 40, as follows:

The State shall be divided into fifty Senatorial Districts of compact and contiguous territory, as equal in population as possible, and each district shall be entitled to elect one Senator. No county shall be divided in the formation of a district unless such county shall be entitled to two or more members, and no county or city shall be entitled to more than one-sixth of the whole number of members.

The House of Representatives shall consist of not less than one hundred and fifty members, to be apportioned and distributed to the counties of the State severally in proportion to the population, on a ratio of twenty-five thousand inhabitants to each member, except that no county shall have less than one member, and the city of Philadelphia or any county having an excess of three-fifths of said ratio over one or more ratios, shall be entitled to one member. In case the number of one hundred and fifty members is not reached by the above apportionment, the remaining the largest surplus fractions shall be entitled to one additional member until the number of one hundred and fifty members is arrived at.

As soon as this Constitution is adopted the Legislature shall apportion the State in accordance with the provisions of the two preceding sections; counties and the city of Philadelphia entitled to more than one member shall be divided into single districts of compact and contiguous territory, as nearly equal in population as possible, but no township or ward shall be divided in the formation of a district: Provided, that in making said apportionment for the House of Representatives in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-one, and every ten years thereafter, there shall be added to the ratio five hundred for each increase of seventy-five thousand inhabitants.

Several amendments were offered and voted down, when the committee rose, reported progress and had leave to set to-day, Thursday.

Judge Woodward stated that a telegram had been received from Mr. Edgar Cowan, appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by F. B. Gowan's resignation, declining the appointment on the ground of professional engagements. On motion, the vacancy was declared to still exist. The delegates at large, with Mr. Gowan, were empowered to fill it.

Mr. Buckalew, Chairman of the Committee on Elections, reported an article on representation in the Legislature. It provides for the election of Senators from the State at large, one-half every second year, each voter having a majority of the members. The House of Representatives is to be constituted as follows: After each United States census a population to be divided by one hundred and fifty, the quotient to be the representative ratio; each county to elect one representative, except the six smallest, which are made into districts; a county with a fraction of three-fifths to have a second member; one with two ratios and four-fifths a third member; larger counties to have a representative for such ratio. The counties of Philadelphia and Allegheny to be divided into Representative Districts, each of these to elect not less than three, nor more than six; the Representative Districts to be made to represent fairly each division of electors as exhibited in the returns of popular elections. The Secretary of the Commonwealth, Secretary of Internal Affairs, and Attorney-General, are required, after each census, to apportion the representatives to the several counties according to the Constitution, and the Governor to make proclamation thereof. This report substantially covers the subject under discussion during the day. It was ordered to be printed. Adjourned.

Mr. Walker, President *pro tem*, called the Convention to order at the regular hour this morning.

Judge Woodward reported that the delegates at large selected Hon. Jno. C. Bullitt, of Philadelphia, to fill the vacancy of F. B. Gowen. Mr. Bullitt being present, advanced to the Clerk's desk and was sworn in.

Mr. Henry G. Carey, Chairman of the Committee on Industrial, Interests and Labor, made a report which was read and ordered to be printed.

The report further to elect Committeeon salaries of clerks and other officers of the Convention came under consideration.

Mr. Bartholomew, of Schuylkill, moved to amend, leaving the amounts reported for the chief clerk and his assistants, $2,750 each, unchanged, by fixing the salaries of Sergeant-at-arms at $1,800, and all other officers at $1,750 each. After considerable discussion the motion was lost. The vote was then taken on the officers separately. The chief clerk and his assistants had their salaries fixed at $2,750 each; the transcribing clerks ten in number $1,800 each; Sergeant-at-arms, $2,000; Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, $1,800; Doorkeepers two, $1,800 each, and Postmaster and Assistant Postmaster, $1,800 each.

Concluded from fifth page.

ced four points. First. That the plaintiff did not show cause for relief. Second. That he did not allege that he would be injured by the operations of the equalization measure. Third. That the plaintiff should have applied to Councils for relief. Fourth. That the Court had no control over the actions of municipal corporations.

Thomas M. Marshall, Esq., followed on behalf of the plaintiffs. He argued principally on the point that the Court sitting as a Court of Equity,

HAD AUTHORITY

to enjoin municipal corporations, and cited numerous authorities to sustain him in the position assumed. He also contended that the Board was illegal, and that therefore the assessments based on the valuations fixed by them could not be legally collected.

George Shiras, Esq., followed on behalf of the defendants. His argument was confined to two propositions. First. That taking the bill and allegations as true, as matters of fact, the case as presented was not such as would warrant the Court in granting an injunction. Second. That, assuming the law to be as claimed by plaintiff, and the court had power claimed by the plaintiffs, that in point of fact the court could not interfere with an injunction. These points were considered at length by the gentleman, who cited numerous authorities and decisions in support of his arguments.

Mr. Shires contended—

First—That their affidavits denied that the Assessor made any changes or alterations except those approved by the Board.

Second—That the ordinance of 1869, and act of Assembly of 1869, vest the City Assessor with authority to fix the valuations where returns are not made.

Third—That the act of 1873 provides, when the work of revision should be completed.

For these reasons, and because on the very face of the bill there were no grounds for a preliminary injunction, he hoped the Court would not enjoin the respondents.

MR. BURGWIN'S ARGUMENT.

Mr. Burgwin said the Assessor was vested with authority to assess the business tax, but that there is no provision in any act of the Assembly giving him the power to assess the valuation on property. He also contended that the fact was not denied. The alleged unconstitutionality of the curative act was referred to, and the point made that it was the plainest case yet brought before the Court. That act was a supplement to the equalization ordinance, yet it was "entitled an act for the speedy and safe collection of the taxes," an entirely different matter from equalization. The body of the act was injected after the act was sent to Harrisburg, and the people knew nothing about its contents, as its title was only given. He held that the ordinance of 1872 is invalid; that it was not intended that the equalization act should go into effect until the next triennial assessment is made. The organization of the Board and making of new valuations at this time is null and void.

Mr. Burgwin also held that the valuations made upon rural property, and upon which it was proposed to collect taxes was void, and in an exhaustive argument proceeded to give his reasons therefor. He also said Mr. Chadwick did not appear before the Court as an individual, for in that capacity his remedy would be to pay the tax, under protest, and seek to recover it afterwards. But Mr. Chadwick, as the Court suggested, stood before the Court in the capacity of a member of the puplic, whose interests would suffer largely by the enforcement of the ordinance, and contended that the bill came within the purview and jurisdiction of a Court of equity.

At the conclusion of Mr. Burgwin's argument Court announced that a decision would be rendered in the case at an early day.

THE TURF.

Second Day's Races at Pittsburgh Driving Park.

Not less than two thousand persons assembled at McKee's Rocks yesterday to witness the second day's races. The day was all that could be desired, with the exception of a slight shower, that had the gratifying effect of cooling the atmosphere. The race was for horses that had never beaten 2:27, mile heats, best three in five, purse $1,500. Following were the entries:

R. Patterson, Pittsburgh, black mare Gentle Annie, formerly Lotta Clark.
J. W. Clark, Pittsburgh, b. m. Kate Campbell.
John Crooker, Youngstown, o. g. Ohio Boy.
John E. Turner, Philadelphia, b. m. Nettie.
Theodore Kestner, Pittsburgh, r. g. Slow Go.

Before the start "Slow Go" was withdrawn. The first heat was won by Kate Campbell, the second by Ohio Boy, and the third by Nettie. This necessitated three more heats, in which the last named was victorious.

Following is the summary of the heats:

Kate Campbell	1	1	2	2
Ohio Boy	2	1	3	4
Nettie	3	3	1	1
Gentle Annie	4	dis.		
Slow Go	Withdrawn			

Time of the winner—2:36¼, 2:34½, 2:37.

Kate Campbell's time in the first heat was 2:32, and that of Ohio Boy in the second 2:35½.

This afternoon there will be two races—the first a trot for a purse of $1,500, mile heats, best three in five for horses that never beat 2:40. For this there are five entries. The second will be a pacing race for a purse of $500.

A VALUABLE INVENTION.

A New Process to Preserve Bodies.

Mr. Isaac Charles, the well-known undertaker, whose establishment is located at No. 131 Pennsylvania avenue, Allegheny, has invented a new process of preserving bodies, which has been found to be a perfect success. Mention has already been made in these colums of the manner in which this is done, but as the process was not correctly explained, it is repeated here. Mr. Charles manufactures air-tight burial cases, which, fortunately, are not beyond the reach of the humbler classes, as they can be furnished as low as sixteen dollars and upward. After the corpse is placed in the case the lid is closed; the air is then removed from the coffin by filling it with a preservative gas. Mr. Charles has made a number of tests to ascertain whether the process has been successful, and has found that after the corpse has been enclosed twenty or thirty days, that there were no signs of decomposition. We would direct the attention of our readers to his advertisement, which appears in another column. Do not forget the place, No. 131 Pennsylvania avenue, Allegheny.

It is Impossible

to ignore those terrible nameless diseases that annually sweep so many hapless victims into the grave. We are compelled to recognize them, and it is the good Samaritan's duty to try and cure them. Helmbold's Buchu stands unrivalled for all such diseases. Get the genuine, which has proprietor's private proprietary stamp. Beware of counterfeits. John F. Henry, New York, Sole Agent.

Chronic Lung Diseases.

Dr. George H. Keyser, of this city, whose long established reputation as a successful practitioner, especially in the treatment of consumption and lung diseases and who is so well known to the people in this region, has just issued a phamphlet of some fifty pages on "Chronic Lung Diseases," which is inteneed for gratuitous circulation, and which contains a number of illustrations, together with a variety of information calculated to interest the afflicted. Among the subjects of which it treats may be mentioned digestion, cavities in the lungs, bronchitis and asthma, the blood, catarrh, and consumption. It is written in a comprehensive manner and in a style that long since won for the Doctor the distinction of an able writer and debater. A few certificates of recent cures performed by Dr. Keyser's mode of treatment and medicines are given at the conclusion of the book, the parties to which may be conveniently seen and consulted. The book can be obtained free of charge upon application at Dr. Keyser's medicine store, No. 167 Liberty street.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Closing quotations of Gold and Government Securities in New York, corrected by S. HOLMES & SONS, Bankers, 57 Market street:

Gold	1 5⅝
United States 6s, 1881, bid	115⅝
United States 5s (Coupons)	122
United States 5-20s, 1867	116
United States 5-20s, 1864, bid	116⅝
United States 5-20s, 1865	117⅛
United States 5-20s, (new issue)	117⅝
United States 5-20s, 1867	119⅝
United States 5-20s, 1868 (Coupons), bid	120⅝
United States 10-40s	112⅝
United States 10-40s, (Coupons)	114⅝
Currency Sixes	1 3⅝
New 5 Per Cents	1 1⅝

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, June 19, 1873.

REMARKS—We have nothing that is very new or important to communicate to our readers; trade continues to move along slowly, presenting but few changes worthy of special notice. Produce—Our market contains an abundant supply; prices, however, have undergone no material change Flour—The market was less firm with stocks accumulating, and holders are beginning to exhibit some anxiety to get rid of their supply of stock. The mills are running to their full capacity and are better pleased with the situation since the decline in wheat has become a fact. Bacon—The supply in first hands is considered ample for all ordinary purposes; prices are unchanged; the sales were confined principally to the wants of the local market. Butter is dull but no lower; prices have evidently reached their lowest point; the stock in first hands is considered ample for all ordinary purposes; the weather is warm for handling.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last review:

Flour, bbls	1,094
Apples, bbls	82
Oats, sks	1,526
Wheat, sks	533
Corn, sks	680
Butter, pks	55
Cheese, bxs	546

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted.

APPLES—The market was not an active one, the demand being limited; sales were of a similar description; the extreme rates are $3a4 per barrel. The new crop from the South may be expected soon.

ALE—Is unchanged as relates to prices or demand. India ale $11 per barrel; XX ale $10; porter $10; X ale $8a9, half bbls in the same proportion.

ASHES—The market ruled dull. As prices are unchanged we omit them.

BUTTER—Dull but no lower; the general impression is that the bottom has been reached; we quote good to choice at 15a18c per pound.

GRAIN—The grain trade, to use a common expression, is in a very demoralized condition. Prices are steadily declining. Wheat—Red winter $1 65a1 70; common $1 60; white $1 75a1 80 per bush. Oats are dull. Prices are weak. Sales—Mixed 44c; prime white 46c. Corn—Receipts of shelled light. The demand, however, was restricted; on track 55a56c; free in elevator 57a58c; ear 55a58c, by car load. Rye is selling at 80a85c. Barley nothing doing.

BEANS—Are held steadily, with regular sales at $2 75a3 25 per bushel.

BAGGING—Penn Mills sold to a fair extent at: two bush 35c; two half bush 42c; three bush 50c. The market contains a fair supply.

CANNED GOODS—We have no change to note as relates to prices or demands, peaches 3 pound cans $3; tomatoes $2 40a2 50 per dozen; corn, Winslow's $2 50a3.

CHEESE—We can report fair receipts and a good supply in the market, prices have undergone no particular change; factory Ohio 12c; first hands 13c for store; diary dull, prices maintained.

COUNTRY BACON—The demand has fallen off, prices are too uncertain to quote correctly, we omit figures.

CONCENTRATED LYE—in good supply, we note regular sales $7 50a8 per can.

CRANBERRIES—are dull, dealers are apart in their views, we omit figures.

HAY—The market was dull but not quotably lower. There is a good stock of baled on hand. The present rates are $18 20a$24c per ton; loose hay seed in Allegheny at $22 28a$32 00 per ton.

MILL FEED.—The supply was in excess of the demand. Prices continue weak. The nominal rates are: bran 80a85c per cart.: second $90a1 00: middlings $1 10 at $1 20.

OILS.—Lard oil No. 1, 30a73c: No. 2, 65c.

LINSEED.—98a$1 00: whale N. B. 88a94c.: bank 78c: cod $1 50a$2 00 per gallon

COTTON SHEETING—Penn mill A. No. 1, 4-4, 12½c. Nonatock 12. Pittsburgh Family, 12½c. Juniate B. firm 11c. White carpet chair firm, 36c. Colored, 43c. Cotton batting, 18c. Cotton twine, 36c per lb.

DRIED FRUIT—The market was decidedly dull. Prices altogether nominal. Peaches—Prime halves 5½a6. Apples 3½a4. Blackbeans 8a10c per ——

EGGS—Market firm with a fair demand at 22a22c.

FLOUR—The market was a quiet one. The receipts continue liberal. Stocks are evidently accumulating. Prices are weaker. We quote, in a jobbing way fair to choice. Spring wheat $7 57a8 20. Western red winter $8 51a9 10. City mills ash $9 25a9 50 per bl.

POTATOES—The market was not so active. The receipts have increased. We note sales by the car load at 75a80c; new crop $5a6 per barrel.

GROCERIES—The coffee market was a dull one; prices, however, are no lower. Sugars are held firmly at quotations. Molasses—New Orleans was more favored. The current rates are:

COFFEE—Choice Rio 25c; good to prime 22½a23½c; fair 21a21½c; old government 31c; other Javas 26a28c; roasted Rio, 1 lb packages, 28c: loose 27½c; roasted Java 33½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf 12¾c; crushed granulated and powdered 11¾c; standard A 10¾c; B 10⅜c; extra C 10⅝c; C yellow 10½c; circle C 10⅜c; lower grades 9a10c.

SYRUPS—White drips 65c; other grades ranging from 40 to 60c, as to quality.

RICE—Choice Carolina 9c; prime 8¼c; Patna 8c; Rangoon 7¾a8c.

MOLASSES—Choice New Orleans 73a75c; prime 70a72c.

CANDLES—Mould candles 12c; stearine 14c; star 21½c.

BACON AND HOG PRODUCTS.—The market was steady with a fair demand at the following: Hams, s. c., canvassed 15c: plain 14½c: shoulders 9¼a10c: common 8?c: rib sides 9½c: clear rib 10c: clear 10½c: breakfast bacon 12½a13c. dried beef 18½a19c; mess pork $17 50c. Beef tongues $1 50c per dozen. Lard: plain cut tiers 10c: refined 10½c per doz.

POULTRY—In good demand with sales of spring chickens at 65a75c per pair.

WHISKY steady: sales, Highwines 95a96c per gallon.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, June 19, 1873.

REMARKS—The market continues very dull and prices have further declined in this market; we heard of no sales of the raw materiel here. At Parker's a further decline was established and sales were made as low as $2 12½; these are certainly low figures.

CRUDE.

We have to report a very dull market with the supply largely in excess of the demand. The following sales, made at Parker's, will furnish the reader with the condition of the market.

SALES.

2,000 bbls	$2 20
2,000 do	2 17½
1,000 do	2 15

REFINED.

Market quiet and dealers were not inclined to operate; we quote spot f o b at works 15¾a16c; Philadelphia 19a19¼c: July, August and September delivery at 19¼c.

For prices at other points in the oil regions see dispatches.

OIL BARRELS.

Market firm with a good demand; we quote city at $2 25; country $2 15.

[By Western Union Line.]

TITUSVILLE, June 18.—The *Herald* says: The market was quiet and weaker on the upper road, $2 25 being the ruling figure for spot; on the lower road $2 15 was bid and $2 20a2 25 asked with very little; at Oil City the market was quiet with more buyers than sellers at $2 37½a2 40 and closed quiet. Following were the sales:

UPPER ROAD.

2,450 bbls	spot	2 25
300	do do	2 15
1,000	do do last half	2 27½

LOWER ROAD.

300	do do	2 15
500	do do	2 20

OIL CITY.

1,000	do do	2 40
1,000	do do	2 37½

NEW YORK, June 18.—Closing of the 17th. Market rather weaker with the shipping demand small a good part of the time which is attributed to the scarcity of ocean freight room. Crude in bulk 8¾c, with rumored sales at this price for the balance of this month's delivery; refined 19¾c; sales of 3,000 bbls at this price; Philadelphia delivery firm at 19¾a19¾c.

OIL CITY, June 18.—Market quiet and at $2 30; $2 15 on river.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, June 18.—Market very weak at $2 20a2 25.

PHILADELPHIA, June 18.—Market dull; raw white 19¼c; crude in bulk 8c; cases 4c; July, August and September 19¼a9¾c, this price asked.

TIDIOUTE, June 18.—Market dull and quiet with sales at $2 15.

TITUSVILLE, June 18.—Market quiet and dull with nothing doing at $2 20a2 25.

ROUSEVILLE, June 18.—The market was dull and quiet at $2 20.

PARKER'S, June 18.—Market very dull at $2 17a2 20.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, June 19, 1873.

CATTLE.

The receipts of cattle by the various railroad centering at the Union Yards were about 800 head. In addition to these there were droves, the first of the season, from Green, Butler, Washington and Lawrence counties, running up the offerings to fully 1,000 head. The cattle from the country were small through stock; the largest amount received was from Chicago and were principally in the hands of regular dealers; as relates to quality while fair could not be called equal to the offerings of the past few weeks there were some medium and common grades that had been on the market on previous occasions. The market opened up about the usual time but butchers appeared slow about putting in an appearance. A little later in the day trade grew lively for the best grades and continued so for some time. Common cattle were dull and plenty and the rates were about the same as last week. At the time we left the Yards there were some tail ends left unsold, and as the butchers were well supplied the probabilities were that a certain amount of stock would have to be held over.

PRICES.

Extra 1,300 steers	$6 75a6 90
Extra 1,200	6 50
Prime 1,100	6 25a6 40
Fair 1,000	5 75a6 00
Common	5 50a5 50
Bulls	3 25a4 50
Cows	3 50a5 00

SHEEP.

The number of sheep and lambs on sale amounted to about 1,500 head, and all driven in from the surrounding country except one car load shipped by rail. The market opened at the usual time and ruled steady on sheep, while on lambs trade was not so good. Prices for good lambs were 50c per head lower than last week. The cause of this was the large increased supply of lambs and small demand. At the time we left the yard there was considerable stock inside. Below will be found some of the sales, from which the reader can gain a fair idea of the state of trade.

M. Hines sold 54 head Beaver county sheep at $3 50 per head to $5 50 per cwt. Also 91 lambs at $3 00 to 4 00 per head.

F. Hester sold 40 head Ohio sheep at $4 62a5 50 per cwt.

Isaac Acheman sold 175 sheep and lambs at prices varying from $1 per head to 5c per lb.

A. Eckert sold 74 head of lambs from Butler county at $2 50a4 00 per head.

R. McClenson sold 1 car of sheep and lambs at $4 50a5 50 per cwt for sheep and $2 50a3 50 per head for lambs.

C. F. Lablin sold 26 head Ohio lambs at $3 15 per head, and 26 head of sheep at $4 50 per cwt.

J. Keefer sold 112 head of sheep and lambs as follows: Sheep $4 25a5 25; lambs $5 00 per head.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, June 19, 1873.

CATTLE.

The receipts of cattle continues fair and dealers report the demand improving, besides the quality of the stock was of the medium and lower grades for which there is the largest demand. The attendance of buyers from the country is good and many of them are disposed to purchase liberally whilst most of the regular buyers are holding off, hence trade was a little slow; on the whole the market for the week may be considered as a satisfactory one for sellers. The market closed firm at the following figurers:

PRICES.

Extra 1,500 lbs steers, fine and smooth	$6 75
Extra 1,400	6 75
Extra 1,300 lb steers	6 50
Prime 1,200 lb steers	6 25a6 40
Fair 1,100 lbs steers	5 90a6 00
Fair 1,000	5 50a5 75
Bulls	3 00a4 25
Stockers	5 00a5 50

SHEEP.

The run of sheep was heavy and the quality of the stock fair with the attendance of buyers fully up to the average; buyers generally are holding off for lower figures. The feeling is not a good one, the tendency of prices being downward. Some holders were unwilling to sell and at once skipped out. The market was a drag until the close and wound up weak at about the following rates:

PRICES.

Extra 100 lbs	$5 25
do 95 do	5 10
do 90 do	4 75a4 96

HOGS.

The run of hogs to-day was fair, and for the week heavy. The arrivals consist mainly of heavy, fat, coarse stock, and in quality are not considered good by dealers. Trade was ruled a drug all week, there being more stock offering than there is a demand for. However prices have ruled pretty even and steady, simply because they were considered by all to be as low as they could get and sell at all. Both buyers and sellers complain about the condition of the market; buyers, because of the unsatisfactory state of trade will not permit them to purchase freely and sellers on account of the prices stock is bringing. The only thing that will help trade; it seems, is to hold the stock and not glut the markets. This week the supply was equal to the demand, and of course it was simply impossible to keep the markets firm.

PRICES:

Extra Philadelphia	$5 25a5 50
Prime do	5 25
Prime Yorkers	5 00a5 20

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, June 19, 1873.

The season when activity is to be expected is drawing near. The market is certainly in an unsettled condition, there being a pretty wide diffusion in the views of dealers. Manufacturers are evidently indifferent as they contend that unless they can purchase at figures so that they can see their way clear, they will not enter the market at present. Sales of new clip have been reported in Ohio at 35a40c. The nominal rates here are for good clear wools at 40a42c. The eastern markets are improving. We quote as follows:

Fine fleece	40a42c
Tub washed	40a42c
Combing	24a28c.
Medium fleece	38a40c.
Common fleece	35a36c.
Pulled wool	35a38c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

MONETARY.

NEW YORK, June 18.—Money was loaned at 3 and 4 per cent. most of the day, but advanced to 6 per cent. before the close. Sterling was quiet and steady at 9⅛ per cent. for 60 days, and 10a10⅛ per cent. for sight.

Gold was dull all day at 115¾a116; closing strong at 116. Most of the purchases were made by foreign bankers under the rumor of a heavy failure in Vienna, which, on investigation, proved the old affair. Loans were made at 1a4 per cent. Clearings $80,000,000. Treasury disbursements $81,000. Customs receipts $301,000

Governments dull and steady. State bonds very quiet. Stocks opened steady and after an early call, advanced ¼a½ per cent. Western Union selling as high as 85⅞. The market thereafter was steady until after one o'clock, when a heavy raid was made by the Bears, free sales being made of the Union Pacific down to 24¾, a fall of 2 per cent. from the opening rate.

The rumor of the serious illnes of Horace F Clark was used to depress the stock, which proves unfounded, as he was able to attend the conference with Gould, Schell, Tracey and others. The movement had the general effect of carrying the Western Union off with free sales to 85½, Ohio from 38¾ to 37⅝, Atlantic Pacific to 19⅞ C. C. and I. C. from 28 to 27¼ Pacific Mail from 39¾ to 38½, Erie from 63½ to 62⅞, Rock Island from 109¼ to 108½. St. Paul from 52 to 51⅝, Wabash from 67½ to 66¾. There was subsequently a slight improvement say of ⅛a½ per cent on the general list, but under the leadership of the Union Pacifice, which left off at the lowest figure of the day, the closing tone was one of weakness.

DRY GOODS.

The advance in cotton has imparted more firmness to manufactured goods in first hands, but quotations are unchanged. Heavy cassimeres and overcoatings are in moderate request, but jeans and satinets are dull. Brown and bleached cottons quiet and jobbing at irregular rates. Corset jeans dull. Denims fairly active and firm. Prints and ginghams slow. Percales, cambrics and lawns in moderate request. Foreign goods inactive.

PRODUCE.

Cotton irregular. Middling upland 21c Flour dull and lower. White wheat extra, $7 25a9 25c: extra Ohio $6 35a$8 40 St. Louis $6 60a$11 00. Rye flour unchanged. Whisky shade easier 93a93½c Wheat firmer: rejected Spring $1 28½c: No. 3 mill $1 40c; No. 2 do. $1 52c. Rye heavy and lower 85c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn heavy and lower: high mixed and yellow 61a62c: white 66½c. Oats dull: white western 45a47½c: black 40a47½c. Wool quiet 37½c. Eggs dull 17a17½c. Hay quiet at $23a25. Leather quiet and unchanged. Coffee quiet. Rio 17¼a19½c. Sugar more active at 7a9¼c. Rice steady at 7¾a8¼c. Crude petroleum 8⅝a8¾c. Refined 19a19½c. Provisions—New mess pork lower at $17 50. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats quiet. Middles quiet. Short clear 8½c. Long 8¼a8½c. Lard firmer at 8 15-16a9¾c. Western butter quiet at 15a23c. Cheese quiet and unchanged.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 18.—Cotton quiet at 29c. Wheat dull and lower at $2 40. Flour dull at $6 75a7 25. Corn dull at 41c. Rye steady at 64a66c. Oats dull at 35a45c. Barley dull and nominal. Groceries steady. Oils unchanhed. Eggs firm at 16c. Butter and cheese steady with a moderate demand. Pork quiet at $16 00a16 25. Lard dull; steam 8¼c; offering light; kettle 8¼c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders in demand at 6½c; held at 6¾c; sales as 7c; buyers for August clear rib sides at 8⅞c. Bacon steady with a moderate demand; shoulders 7½c; clear rib sides 9¼c; jobbing sales of clear rib sides at 9⅜a9½c. Whisky steady at 89c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, June 17.—Flour demand fair and market firm: wheat active, prices advanced 2a3c; amber Michigan spot $1 50a1 52; seller June $1 51; seller July $1 47: No. 2 red $1 48. Corn demand fair, market firm, high mixed spot 42c; seller July 42¾c; seller September 45½c; no grade 35c. Oats at 32a35c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 18.—Flour $6 00a650. Wheat active. No. 1 spring $1 26. No. 2 do. $1 31½. No. 3 do. $1 09. Corn dull and lower. No 2 mixed 31¼c, and regular. Oats dull. No. 2, 25¾. Cash, 27, July. Rye steady. No. 2 60½. Barley dull and nominal. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky steady, 89c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 18.—Flour dull at $4a4 50. Wheat—business small; amber $1 60a1 65. Oats quiet: white 47c. Rye and corn unchanged. Crude petroleum 13a13¼c; refined 20¼a20¼c. Whisky firmer at 94c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, June 18.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat weak and unchanged. Corn dull at 61c. Oats weak at 43a44c. Rye and provisions dull and unchanged. Whisky dull at 93a94c.

MARRIED.

LA ROCHE—STOKES—On Wednesday, June 11, 1873, in the Philadelphia Cathedral, by the Rt. Rev. James F. Wood, Bishop of the Diocese, assisted by the Very Rev. James O'Connor, Dr. PERCY LA ROCHE and AGNES WILLIAMS, daughter of Wm. A. Stokes, of Philadelphia. It

SULLIVAN—AGNEW—On Tuesday, June 10, 1873, at the residence of the bride's parents (Beaver), by Rev. W. Brown, Col. JOHN M. SULLIVAN, U. S. Collector Twenty-third District of Pennsylvania, and Miss MARY S., daughter of Hon. Daniel Agnew, of the Supreme Court of this State. It

PIGELMIRE—ADAMS—At St. John's Church, June 17, by Rev. E. A. Pollard, A. S. SPIGELMIRE, of Philadelphia, to ALICE E. ADAMS, of South Pittsburgh. It

LYNCH—LAVERTY—On Monday, June 2, by the Rev. Father Lambding, Pastor of St. Mary's, Freeport, Pa., Mr. NAT. LYNCH and Miss MARY LAVERTY, of Pittsburgh. It

DIED.

BOYD—On Thursday morning, June 12, Mrs. AGNES BOYD, aged 81 years.

KENNEDY—On Wednesday evening, June 11, 1873, ETTA ELLA, daughter of James and Caroline B. Kennedy, aged 5 years, 7 months and 4 days.

McCLINTOCK—On Monday, June 9th, MAGGIE E. CRAIG, wife of Thomas McClintock, aged thirty-nine years, at her residence on Forty-second street.

MAGNUS—On Monday afternoon, June 9th, at 3 o'clock, MARY L., only daughter of Frederick G. Magnus, aged twenty-two years, four months and four days.

DAY—On Sabbath morning, June 8, 1873, at 3½ o'clock, W. STEWART DAY, aged thirty-seven.

AIKEN—On Thursday morning, June 5th, 1873, at 9 o'clock, THOMAS AIKEN, of Shady side, aged 58 years.

MILLS—On Monday evening, June 16th, RACHEL A. MILLS, wife of Harvey Mills, in the 29th year of her age.

McGEE—On Thursday evening at 8 o'clock at his residence, No. 98 Arch street, Allegheny, WILLIAM H. McGEE, aged 47 years.

DAKE—In Nashville, Tenn., on Friday morning, June 13th, MYRA A. WIGGIN, wife of W. C. Dake, M. D.

CLUGSTON—On Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, June 12th, ROBERT CLUGSTON (County Engineer) aged forty-one years.

PENTECOST—On Wednesday morning, June 4, at 9 o'clock, VIRGINIA H. PENTECOST, wife of A. J. Pentecost.

PATERSON—On Thursday morning, June 5th, at 11 o'clock, DAISIE, infant daughter of John S. and Margaret Paterson, aged 3 months and 17 days.

McKINNEY—On Wednesday, June 4th, 1873, MARY S. McKINNEY, daughter of the late Alexander McKinney, Esq., of Greensburg.

BRADLEY—On Tuesday evening, June 17, at 6½ o'clock, OLIVE WATILES, infant daughter of Charles and Alice J. Bradley, aged 21 months and 17 days.

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as an undertaker for twelve years, I have continually felt the need of air-tight burial cases, at a price within the means of all classes. Plain cases, air-tight, sold as low as sixteen dollars, and for all practical purposes equally as good as the best metallic cases, and at less than one-fourth the cost

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The summer sunshine that clothes the earth with luxuriant vegetation, evaporates a vast amount of crude, unwholesome moisture from its surface, which, mingling with the air in the form of mephitic gases, produces a variety of febrile and other diseases. The body being debilitated by the warmth of the season, and the pores being wide open, gaping as it were for the seeds of sickness, any infectious principle that may exist in the atmosphere is readily received into the system, when it bears baneful fruit in the shape of malarious fever, biliousness, diarrhea, dysentery, colic, sickness at the stomach, headache, or nervous prostration. In order to prevent these visitations, put the system in a condition to resist all morbid influences. Brace the inner man with Hostetter's Stomach bitters, the purest invigorant and the most invincible antagonist of all causes of disease, whether present in the air we breathe, the water we drink, or connected with our manna of life or the nature of our pursuits, that science has yet given to the world. The experience of 25 years has taught an observant people that this unexceptional and agreeable tonic and alterative possesses preventive and remedial virtues that are shared by no other medicine of the present age. It has taught them also that while it is infinitely more efficient than any of the poisonous alkaloids prescribed as tonics, it is absolutely and entirely harmless.

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Well, that's important, you will say. Health and life are desiderations of great value, but they cost money. Well, what of it? suppose they do? are they not worth the outlay? If life and health were of no value it might be well enough to allow the one to run to its end in a hurry, and to suffer on and take no care of the other. But it is not so—you all know the value of both, and human existence is hardly worth possessing when every step we take or every effort is associated with a pang. Man's body may be likened to a clock—when one wheel gets out of order the whole machinery goes wrong. A trifle at the start would put it to rights, but if neglected every part gradually becomes impaired. Dr. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE is the great medicine for the lungs in the human body. The lungs are the furnishers of oxygen to the human system, and when they fail health fails everywhere in it. The blood repairs the waste, and the blood itself is made fit for its purdose by DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE. The whole subject is fully treated in DR. KEYSER'S New Dessertation on Chronic Diseases, to be had at his office, 167 Liberty street, or by mail.

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